State Library

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

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When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1854.....NO. 42.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
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Do.	do.	12 do. do.	8 00
Do.	do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DUPRE. D. DUPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the "building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

D. M MILLAN. J. C. BOWDEN.
MacMILLAN & BOWDEN,
INSPECTORS OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS. Office, corner of North Water and Chesnutt Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Aprile 1, 1854. 176-2t—30-3m.
Fayetteville Carolinian and Goldsboro' New Era, copy 3 months and send bill to this office.

P. M. WALKER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
April 14th, 1854 32-3m

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
April 14th, 1854 32-3m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in rear of McMillan, Davis & Co.'s Store.
Every attention paid to the sale and purchase of produce, and liberal cash advances made on consignments.
REFERS TO:—Capt. Gilbert Potter,
E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch B'k. State N. C.;
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank;
McMillan, Davis & Co.
Jan. 19th, 1854 20-1y

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk's Store, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and prompty attended to.
☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
April 18, 1854 T. SMITH & CO. 33-1y—190-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,
WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER:
WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)
WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.
All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.
He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.
Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.
Reference:—Mr. JOHN CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854—34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.

General Notices.

BUILDING HARDWARE AND TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.
The Largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S.
WM. M. M'CLURE & BRO., *No. 287 Market St., above 7th, Philadelphia.* Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail if desired. Hot air Registers and Ventilators, at Factory prices.
Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, can write to M'CLURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.
All orders put up under the the immediate supervision of the firm. ☞ CALL AND SEE US.
March 3d, 1854 26-6m

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

$75 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Fifty Dollars for either, or One Hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.
THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber's or in any Jail in the State; *either* of the following named negro fellows, viz: ABRAM, STEPHEN, and ROBERT. The two first are owned by Mr. Fred'k Swann and formerly belonged to Dan'l Fleming, Esq.
Abram is rather small in statue, thin visage, and walks at times a little lame, is about 40 years old. Stephen is rather stout, has a great deal of hair about his face, is about 40 years old, and we are inclined to think will attempt to make his way to Chapel Hill, where he has a wife belonging to Mr. George Moore. Robert is a short, stout negro, has rather a down cast look, and is lame in his left leg, is about 50 years old; when last seen had on an old white hat (slightly brown from age,) he may be lurking about Mr. John Hall's plantation, Brunswick county, where he has a wife, he is owned by Mrs Langdon. CUTLAR & PIERCE.
May 5, '54 d2t—36-tf

NOTICE.—I offer for sale my House and Lot, situated in the town of Kenansville. The Lot contains about an acre and a half, with a comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings in good repair. Economy and convenience are both consulted in the arrangement of the Lot It is situated North of the Court House, about two hundred yards from said building, and has the advantage of being sufficiently private for a family residence. It is considered by persons who have visited it, to be decidedly the most desirable lot in the village. Persons desirous of educating their children have every facility, as there is at the present time a very fine School in operation. I am determined to dispose of my lot, and persons desiring a comfortable residence will do well to call and examine the premises.
A. HOLMES.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., March 3rd, 1854 26-wtf

FOR SALE.
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

"EAGLE HOTEL" FOR SALE!
I am authorized by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Miss HILLIARD, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life.
This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is rather beyond the latter amount As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any farther description here is unnecessary.
Possession will be surrendered on the 10th of June, if desired.
For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.
April 21, 1854 33-3m

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the State.
The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.
Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf] DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received.
M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22-tf

General Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that at the June Term 1854, of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, the undersigned duly qualified as executors of the last Will and Testament of the late William C. Henry. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said testator, William C. Henry, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned or one of them, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery, and all persons endebted to the said testator are requested to make payment forthwith to one of the undersigned C. D. HENRY,
June 16th, 1854—41-6t] C. T. HENRY

NOTICE.
THE undersigned Commissioners will let out, on the 4th of July next, to the lowest bidder, the contract of Building a Jail in the town of Whiteville, Columbus county, of the following dimensions and materials, viz: 40 feet long by 34 feet wide, two stories high; first story with 4 rooms for the use of jailor, and 4 cells above for prisoners The walls of the building to be made of brick; the cells of iron bars in the form of lattice; all under a good fire proof roof. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at Whiteville.
W. M. BALDWIN,
THOS. L. VAIL,
F. GEORGE. } Commissioners
June 9 40 w4t

$30 REWARD.
RANAWAY, from the subscriber, on the 27th of May ult., his Negro Man named HADDOCK, aged about 22 years, dark complected, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 170 or 175 pounds, and is likely. He also stole, on Sunday night last, a likely Saddle Horse from my stables. The horse is of a dark bay color, has a scald on his back, occasioned by the saddle. I will give twenty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him, and ten dollars for the return of the horse, or five dollars for information leading to his recovery
CURTIS W. BROCK.
Dogwood Neck, Po., Round Swamp Plantation, Horry Dist, S. C
June 9 30 1d3w*

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

Administrator's Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of David H. Williams, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement; also, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pead in bar of their recovery. A. F. POWELL, Adm'r.
May 12, 1854—36-8t

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms. Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having been appointed, at March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, an INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, respectfully offers his services to those having business in his line, pledging himself to attend to such business promptly and with fidelity. WM. L. JACOBS.
Wilmington, April 21, 1854 33-6m

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the execution of HOUSE, SHIP and SIGN PAINTING, solicit a share of public patronage, and will give prompt attention to any orders with which they may be favored.
☞ Shop over Mr. T. Lucas' Tin Shop, on Dock street.
L. T. BUNN,
JOHN I. BLANEY.
March 14th, 1854 28-6m—160-3t

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Gentleman who can give the best references as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Wholesale Grocery, or as Overseer on a plantation, or to superintend hands in any way. Apply to L. M. Williams; or at THIS OFFICE.
May 10, 1854—209-d1w wtf.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER forewarns all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, making surveys, chopping or defacing of trees, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon any of his lands situated in the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, or Onslow. The Law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JOHN JAMES.
New Hanover county, N. C., May 26, 1853 6mw

ON HANDS—Cotton and Linen Osnaburgs; Burlaps; Blue Denims; Blue Drilling; Cottenades; Blue Plaid Domestics, of all qualities and patterns; Apron Checks; Bedtick; Bleached and Brown Domestics, all widths and qualities; a very large assortment of Calicoes and Curtain do.; a full line of White Muslins; Ready Made Shirts; Hose and Half Hose; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices by
JAMES DAWSON,
April 21 Next door to Polly & Heart's.

JAMES DAWSON,
Next door to Polley & Hart,
RESPECTFULLY informs Ladies wishing to purchase DRESS GOODS or EMBROIDERIES, or DRY GOODS of any description, if they will favor him with a call he will show them as rich, fashionable and cheap an assortment as ever was exhibited in this place. He has but one price, and that is marked in plain figures on every article.
April 20th, 1854.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantation, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS.
May 19, '54.—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

Office Wilmington and Topsail Sound P. R. Co.,
JUNE 5th, 1854.
AT the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following resolution was passed:
"RESOLVED, That Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company be opened (for the completion of the Road,) at the office of the Company, by the Secretary and Treasurer, and at Topsail Academy under the direction of J. M. Foy.
June 6. 233-1t—40-3t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

"*TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.*"
ONWARD MARCH!
Hampton's Vegetable Tincture Victorious.
DISEASE FALLS BEFORE IT.
More than Gold to the Sick.—From one of the most respectable Druggists in South Carolina.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21, 1853.
Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:—The sale of your HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TICTURE is increasing every day, and every bottle sold recommends this valuable medicine to the afflicted. Several of our planters have tried it in different cases with astonishing success, and are getting it by half dozens. It has been found to be the greatest Remedy for Rheumatic Affections, and a wonderful cure has been performed on a negro boy suffering by Fits. I will furnish you with a number of certificates if you wish them.
Please send me as soon as possible a supply of the Tincture.
I am gentlemen, yours, W. G. TROTT.
REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.
PORTSMOUTH, Va., Aug. 18, 1851.
MR. J. E. BOUSH—Sir: While I am in general opposition to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends, therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.
I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE, Chaplain U. S. Navy.
Great Cure of Rheumatism by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture!
CHESTER DISTRICT, S. C., January 3d, 1853.
MESSRS. MORTIMER & MOWBRAY—Gentlemen: For the last five years I have been a severe sufferer from Rheumatism, till seeing your recommendation of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture," I purchased a bottle, and the first dose has so much relieved me that I consider it but justice to give to the suffering world the result of the application
Mine was Acute Rheumatism in the back—so bad that I was confined to my bed for the last six months. The first bottle acted like a charm; the second restored strength to my poor afflicted back, and am now as well and feel as young as when I was sixteen. I am now seventy-four years of age.
I consider your Tincture the greatest discovery of the age; and poor suffering humanity ought to erect a monument to Dr. Hampton, who has saved thousands from pain. And you, gentlemen, have acted the part of public benefactors in disseminating the benefits which have resulted from your invaluable remedy.
I am a plain cotton planter, and have never written for literary fame; but when my fellow beings are afflicted, shall I hesitate, or through modesty, withhold any information valuable to my fellow man? So, if you consider this worthy of a place in any of your newspapers, you are at liberty to make use of it.
Yours, truly, ALVAH KEMBALL.
☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, by its mild action on the Stomach, Liver, and the Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Affection; Pains in the Back, Side, and Breast; Consumption, Scrofula, Rhematism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaints, Worms, Nervous Debility—with all the diseases arising from impure blood, and is the greatest Female Medicine ever known.
Call and get a pamphlet with certificates of cures, gratis.
☞ Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and 304 Broadway, New York. Call and get a Pamphlet gratis; sold by C. & D. DuPRE, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally. 44—

TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF
At Wholesale and Retail,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET, (*South Side,*) where you can find a large and complete assortment of the above, at prices to suit buyers. Among which are La Norma, La India Cuba, Yara, Rio Hondo, Havana, Sagua, Principies, Esculapios, Pantillos, and various other Brands of Superior Cigars.
Also, Lowery's Extra, Stag, Mayo Cabell, Cousin Sally, Billy Bowlegs, Southern Belle, Constellation, Excelsior Gold Leaf, Yellow Bank, Lorillard's, and other Brands and manufacturers of extra Chewing Tobacco.
Roome's Honey Dew, Garrett's, Lorillard's, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuffs.
Cigar Cases, Segar Tubes, Pipes, Virginia, Maryland and New York Smoking Tobacco, &c, &c
Proprietors of Hotels, Groceries, and all others who love a "Good article of the Weed" are invited to call and examine, prices and qualities. J. VAN SICKLE.
Wilmington, May 11, '54 2wd-wtf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

NOTICE.
JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the subscribers,
5 qr. casks extra French Brandy,
3 " " " Port Wine,
3 " " " Malaga Wine,
1 pipe Holland Gin,
20 bbls. Corn Whiskey,
3 " Monongahela Whiskey,
15 bags Rio Coffee,
10 " Laguyra,
5 " Java,
5 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
10 bbl. Refined "
10 " Mess Pork,
45 hhds. Western Bacon,
4000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, 4 bbls. Lard, 10 boxes Tobacco, 10 boxes Adamantine Candles, 15 boxes Colgate Soap, Crackers, Butter, Teas, Indigo, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Dry Goods, Hardware, Hollow ware, Wood ware, Willow ware, Cutlery, Farming utensils, Brooms, Buckets, Crockery, Powder and Shot, with various other articles too tedious to enumerate.
We pledge ourselves to sell as low as any other house in the place for cash, and earnestly solicit a share of the public patronage. UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

4,000 BUSHELS of Corn in store, and for sale by
April 18th, 1854 T. SMITH & CO. 39-tf

SUNDRIES FROM BALTIMORE,
Per Schr. H. P. Russell:
24 FIVE Gallon Kegs;
24 Ten do do
9 15 do do
1 doz. Iron bound ½ bushels, with bars across;
4 nests best Cedar Tubs;
4 dozen Iron Wire Seives;
10 nests of Flour Buckets;
4 dozen Axe Helves. Low for cash at
Juue 9 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 2-tf
September 6th, 1853.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. st, 853. 52-tf

CHILDREN'S SHOES.
A LARGE and handsome assortment, received this morning, and for sale by JONES & GARDNER.
May 24th, 1854.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
April 7, 1854. 181-tf

READ, Read, Read.—The Trial of Matt. F. Ward, with the speeches of Counsel, &c. Reported by A. D. Richardson, one vol. 8 vo. of 176 Pages, Price 25 cents. *Received per Adams & Co's fast Express and for sale by*
June 3d, 1854 J. T. MUNDS.

The Old Cottage Clock.

This exquisite piece will doubtless send many a reader to the little volume, from which it is taken.* The *Letters*, the principal poem of the book

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS BRAGG
Of Northampton.

☞ We are under the necessity of apologising to those few of the subscribers to the "Wilmington Journal," who received the paper last week printed on one side only. An error seems to have been made, either by the paper maker, or by our own hands in counting the paper when it was wet for the press, which we could not detect till it was too late to correct it, and, consequently, the Edition of last week fell short some sixty copies. We will endeavor to have no more mistakes of this kind.

Internal Improvements—"Prudence"—A "Judicious System."

The use of the words "prudent," or "judicious" seems, in the opinion of many, if not all, of our Whig contemporaries to be terribly out of place in connection with any scheme of internal improvements for North Carolina; certainly such is the inevitable conclusion to be drawn from their attempted ridicule of the Democratic candidate for Governor, because of his advocacy of a system to which these words would be applicable. Why this should be so, why considerations generally regarded as essential in the conduct of the usual affairs of life, should be looked upon as ridiculous or improper when the great affairs of a State, involving the expenditure of vast sums of money, and calculated to influence the progress of the people so deeply and so permanently, is a matter which might puzzle the shrewdest casuist to account for; for ourselves, we can offer no solution of the problem. We must leave it to the wise heads who are so witty at the ex-pense of Mr. Bragg.

Is it possible that the Herald and other Whig papers wish the system to be pursued in North Carolina *not* to be "judicious" or "prudent," or that in carrying it out a due regard should *not* be paid to the means and resources of the State? This, we sincerely trust, is not so—cannot be so—yet what else are we to think of their attacks upon Mr. Bragg for advocating a prudent and judicious system to the full extent of the means and resources of the State?

Talk as we may about progress, to render that progress permanent, to guard us against a relapse, and the consequent postponement of our wishes for an indefinite period, the exercise of the utmost prudence and caution will be necessary in the next Legislature. The system must not only be judicious but it must be based upon the existing wants and wishes of the people, and framed with reference to a cautious consideration of the available resources of the State, without too suddenly imposing burdens calculated to create a reaction. Works in other States have been injudiciously planned—they have been imprudently carried on. We might instance Pennsylvania, where on account of such bad planning and imprudent management, the people feel anxious to dispose of them, at almost any price. It is true, even in that State, that State works have effected an amount of good more than equal to their cost, but nothing like what they might have done if a little prudence and caution had been employed—if, in fact, a judicious system had been entered into. Had these works in that State progressed *pari passu* with the progress of the interests they were called upon to foster and develope, and with a proper regard for the available means and resources of the State, so many useless works could not have been thrown on the hands of the State, nor would her credit have been prostrated in the dust and her fair name made a by-word and a reproach.

Perhaps, after all, prudence, caution and the adoption of a judicious system in North Carolina, might not be so ridiculous as some folks seem to think. We hardly think that either the merchants or the farmers of North Carolina will repudiate Mr. Bragg because he believes in their necessity, at the same time that he is for going as far as they will allow.

☞ Yesterday afternoon we had the pleasure of inspecting the new Iron Steamer Flora McDonald, just arrived from Wilmington, Delaware, where she was built by Messrs. Betts, Pusey, & Co. Her length is 125 feet, breadth of beam 20 feet, depth of hold 4 feet. She is propelled by two engines of 110 horse power. Draught of water 17 inches, light.

The Flora McDonald is intended to ply as a freight and passenger boat between Wilmington and Fayetteville, and is fitted up for the purpose in a very superior manner. Her saloons are on the upper deck, giving greater room and better ventilation, and removing passengers from all annoyances from freight or deck passengers. She has also extensive and comfortable arrangements for sleeping.

She will be commanded by Captain Hurt.—Agents—J. D. Williams, at Fayetteville; T. C Worth, at this place. Cost of the boat $17,000. We wish her the utmost success.

Daily Journal, 21st inst.

☞ Mr. Whitaker, who is the Agent here, has laid on our table the first volume of Col. Benton's Work, entitled "Thirty Years View," etc., by a Senator of Thirty years. In two volumes—vol. 1—New York, D. Appleton & Co.

The volume contains 739 very large double column pages, fully equal to twice the number of common octavo pages, is very well printed on clear and legible type, and is sold at $2 50 per volume, which, considering the great size and handsome style of the work, is exceedingly moderate. To offer any review of a work of this character would require a calm and deliberate perusal, which most of our readers will probably be able to give it as soon as we can. We have no doubt it will have an extensive circulation.

"DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.—Messrs. J. & D. McRae & Co., of Wilmington, have adopted what we trust they will find to be the right mode of promoting Southern commerce and prosperity, by a direct importation of a large cargo of Coffee. See their advertisement."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

We certainly intended to have noticed the enterprise above alluded to, and announced in the advertisement of Messrs. McRae & Co., at the time of its appearance; if we have not, the omission has been unintentional, if we have, it deserves to be still farther pressed upon the attention of all our people throughout the State, who really desire to see the resources of North Carolina developed, and a direct and independent trade established between one of her own ports and foreign countries. It is not intended to solicit any trade unless it can be done on as advantageous terms as at any other market, but it is asked that, all other things being equal, a North Carolina market and North Carolina shippers shall receive the preference from North Carolinians. We believe it is the intention of Messrs. J. & D. McRae & Co. to engage in the importing business permanently, if a fair encouragement is offered. Their success will stimulate others, and a regular foreign trade be built up. Send on the order for coffee. Let the business have a fair start. The parties who are engaged in it are determined that it shall have a fair showing at their hands. We call attention to the advertisement.

☞ We are authorized to state that all Delegates to the Charlotte Convention, on presenting their certificates to the Agent of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, at this place, will receive free tickets, going and returning, on said Road. Those Delegates on the line of the Road will be passed free on exhibiting their certificates to the Conductors.

Cause and Effect.

On Friday last, we took occasion to revive a little matter of political history, showing how, on the 8th of March, 1852, a resolution in favor of amending the Constitution of the State by open Convention had been passed at a Whig meeting held at the Masonic Hall, and said method of amending the Constitution declared to be the *only* republican one. We also showed how this resolution—which we will now say was somehow or other pushed through by the editor of the Commercial—was publicly repudiated by the party leaders, another meeting called and another resolution passed, declaring that the party here did *not* consider a Convention the *only* republican method, but preferred another method pointed out in the Constitution, and if that instrument was to be amended, they would sustain that other method at all hazards.

Now, in alluding to this on Friday last, we had not a thought of the editor of the Commercial, we had no wish to hurt his feeling by reviving the recollection of his signal discomfiture; but it seems that we did, and that so hurt and irritated him that he went to work and penned the singular article in the Commercial of Saturday, headed 'Northern Parties,' which has one leading characteristic—ill-nature. Without being greatly disturbed in some way, our venerable cotemporary could hardly have been guilty of anything so very silly. Even in his abuse, he does not do justice to the subject—he falls below himself—he is by no means so artistic as might have been expected from his long experience in that way. He only flings brick-brats "as it were," at random—says some things very much like calling the Journal a humbug and all its readers fools—tells us that we are shortly to be weaned, and get no more "pap," and furthermore judges us by himself, (which is the unkindest cut of all,) and says that we cannot give the weight of a feather, now, in the result of the August election. In the last he is right without knowing it—we would not alter that certain result unless to make it more so.

> Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
> But we "old fogies," of the Journal and Commercial ought to behave more rationally than to engage in in any such improper and bad-shaped fight.

Or to get riled and show it in such an ugly manner as the Commercial of Saturday morning does.

Daily Journal, 19th inst.

Our neighbor of the *Commercial* makes a considerable mistake in supposing—as by his article of Tuesday, headed "A Dodge," he seems to do—that we intended a *reply* to his article of Saturday. We did not, for the simple reason that in that article there was nothing to reply to. In the Commercial of Saturday it was *assumed* that the Northern Democrats were as sectional as the Northern Whigs, and that we were guilty of humbuggery in coming to an opposite conclusion, and in giving expression to such conclusion. We do not see that the Commercial once attempted to do away with the solid grounds upon which that conclusion was founded—it made not even a show of combatting the stubborn facts, that nearly every Northern Democratic Senator, and not one Northern Whig, voted for the Nebraska Bill—that 41 Northern Democrats in the House voted for the bill, and not one Whig—that pretty much the same state of things existed at the time of the passage of the fugitive slave law—that Judge Conrad, the recently elected Whig Mayor of Philadelphia, was out in speeches, and even over his signature, against the law—that nearly the same test is made in all the Eastern States—that of the Northern papers who now stand up for the South, all, without exception, are Democrats. The Commercial attempted to combat none of these facts. It could not do so. It contented itself with the naked and not very courteous charge of humbug, etc., against us, for simply stating these facts, with the inevitable conclusions to be drawn from them—conclusions which some of the ablest Whig papers of the South have been led to adopt.

We repeat, the article of the Commercial of Saturday, headed "Northern Parties," we simply commented upon for its ill-nature, and pointed out a little matter which appeared the most obvious "cause" for such an "effect," namely, a republication by us of some occurrences in 1852, showing how a Convention resolution, pushed through by the Editor of the Commercial, on the 8th of March of that year, created a kick-up in the Whig party here, a subsequent meeting, and a complete repudiation of such resolution, with a resolution to sustain another mode of amendment, pointed out by the constitution [by legislative enactment,] at "all hazards." We state these things, and call public attention to them, as pertaining to the political history of the times. It is for all concerned to reconcile this last resolution with the support of Gen. Dockery, who goes strong for a Convention. Men's motives are their own, facts and expressed opinions belong to the public. Let the public draw what conclusion it pleases.

Daily Journal, 21st inst.

☞ An extra from the Newbern *Atlantic* office dated, June 15th, informs us that the General Commissioners, under the act incorporating the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, met at Newbern on Wednesday last, and after examining the books, found that $501,300 had been subscribed in Newbern, and 5 per cent in cash paid in. On Thursday the Magistrates of the county of Craven authorized a subscription of $150,000, and appointed G. S. Stevenson, Esq., to make the subscription. A subscription of $460,000 made at Raleigh was declared void and thrown out, on account of there being no evidence of the standing of Risley & Co., by whom, we suppose, it was made, and of informality in the note offered to secure the 5 per cent. The subscription already made secures the charter.

HALIFAX COUNTY.—The Democrats of Halifax County have nominated L. H. B. Whitaker, Esq., for the Senate, and Dr. M. C. Whitaker and N. M. Long, Esq., for the Commons, from that county.—We learn that all the above named gentlemen are eminently qualified to fill the positions for which they have been nominated. With the candidate for the Senate, we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. No cleverer or better man could have been presented to the people of Halifax for their suffrages. We trust that the ticket will meet the success it deserves.

The following extract from a letter, to one of the editors of this paper, is published, to show the spirit which prevails among the Democratic citizens of our sister county of Brunswick. We look for a good showing on the first Thursday in August next:

DEAR SIR:—I returned home last week, and was rejoiced to find, by your valuable Journal, that my brother Democrats of this County had nominated, for the next Legislature, that high-toned gentleman and gallant officer—Col. GASTON MEARES. Sir, the people of North Carolina will ever hold in grateful remembrance the] services of her sons who so nobly sustained the honor of our country on the bloody and victorious field of Buena Vista—BRAGG and MEARES. The people of this county, I sincerely hope, will never allow such a man as Col. M. to be beaten.—Let them remember that, at the call of his country, he flew to her standard, and there, by his valiant conduct, in the unequal contest of Buena Vista, reflected credit on his native State, while some were hoping that he and his fellow soldiers would be met with bloody hands and hospitable graves.

Shall we have a North?—*Battleboro' Eagle.*

As long as we have, in this region, as Baron Stueben used to say we had, "nine months winter and three months d———d cold weather," we probably *shall* have a North.—*Vermont Patriot.*

The Present Canvass.

We are not given to hold forth or excite exaggerated hopes or expectations of success; on the contrary, where there are reasons for apprehension, we always like to tell our friends of it, so that they be not deceived or lulled into a false security, which may, therefore, prove fatal. We remember, during the Presidential campaign in the Fall of 1852, having had occasion to visit several of the Western counties of the State, and, on our return, warning our friends here of the necessity for extra exertion, if we intended to carry the State for Pierce and King.—We had seen the immense efforts being made by the relations, connections and personal friends of Mr. Graham in the sections of his birth and residence, and we saw that no such efforts were made on the part of leading Democrats in the same sections.—Some of our friends blamed us here for discouraging our party by gloomy forebodings, but the result showed that we had told the exact truth, and a majority of 1017 votes in New Hanover showed the spirit with which the Democrats, of this County, at least, went into the election.

Since the commencement of the present canvass for Governor and for members of the Legislature, we have had the opportunity of conversing personally with several gentlemen, from nearly every section of the State, always intelligent men, and seldom active politicians, and we feel fully justified in saying that, with fair and proper exertion, the election of Mr. Bragg is as certain as any future event can be.

We make due allowances for the demagogueism employed by General Dockery and his friends, and are conscious that it will not be without its effect in imposing upon some; but, at the same time, we believe and know that it will react with a force far beyond that with which it can be used to promote the ends it was designed to serve.

The Legislature is the really important point: First, To secure a Democratic majority in both branches, which can easily be done, requiring the observance of one main condition—harmony in the counties—risking nothing by splits—giving way in no case to personal piqu or ill-feeling; Second. To see that all elected as Democrats are really such, so that no such scenes as those of the last session be presented—so that the reasonable expectations of the party be not defeated, nor that party stricken down in the hour of victory. All this can be done, and this, we hope, will be done. Without harmony in the counties and devotion to principle in the Legislature, all else will be but labor in vain. Our gallant Governor elect will be but isolated and solitary, and our victory worthless and barren.

We repeat, that unless the advices we have received are such as totally to mislead us, and we cannot think for a moment that they are, there can be no reasonable doubt of success, both in the election of Mr. Bragg as Governor, and in securing a Democratic preponderance in the Legislature. Attached to this success, however, are the inevitable conditions of united and harmonious exertion, and the avoidance of splits in Democratic counties. We are not strong enough to dispense with these conditions. Our party opponents will move heaven, earth, and —— *Turkey* to defeat us—of that we may be assured.

CONGRESS, ETC.—Both Houses appear to have been engaged in the transaction of business most of apparently necessary, but not of much interest to our readers. The House of Representatives has passed a bill changing the day for the future meeting of Congress, to the first Monday in November. The Senate it appears will also pass the same bill, so that in future Congress will meet a month earlier. The object appears to be to equalize the length of the two sessions and do away with the necessity of Congress during the dog-days.

Most of the Northern letter-writers are strong trumpeters of the Homestead Bill, and represent it as sure to pass. Come what may, our views are fixed in regard to *that* matter. We are flatly opposed to it, no matter who is for it. We trust that these veracious, epistolary gentlemen are mistaken about its passing the Senate; we hope and believe that if it does. President Pierce will veto it. We know that the Democrats of the South agree with us, in opposition to it, and that that opposition *will not be withdrawn.*

It is said, with some show of plausibility, that the "Know-Nothings" have already began to pitch upon Presidential candidates, a portion going for Mr. Fillmore, and a portion for Mr. Clayton, of Delaware. The Democratic members of the association are disposed to "know nothing" of such nominations, and are backing out pretty rapidly. So the story goes.

Clingman's District.

The Editor of the Salisbury Banner, who has just returned from a two weeks' visit to Clingman's District, gives very cheering accounts of the progress of things there. He says that, in the Mountain District, General Dockery will fall far, *very* far, behind his party vote. Every Democrat and many Whigs are enthusiastic for Bragg, and if the Dockery men do not wish to be astonished, they had better be prepared to hear of a majority for Bragg in Clingman's District.

It is said that General Dockery prefers to turn round from Salisbury, where he is to speak to-day, and to go down through Anson, Stanly, Montgomery, &c., appearing evidently disinclined to go West, among the Southern Rights friends of Mr. Clingman. It seems that the Whig candidates for the Legislature in that section are not prepared to endorse the General. At Shelby, in Cleaveland county, during the last Court, Dr. Mills, who is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature, endeavored to bring out his competitor, G. W. Baxter, Esq. Mr. Dixon, a Whig candidate for the Commons, being asked whom he would support for Governor, said he *did not know*—that he would make up his mind after hearing the candidates for that office make their speeches. On the side of the Democrats there is no hesitation. They are up and doing for Bragg, Free Suffrage and Railroads.—So elated is the Banner-man that he refuses to compromise for less than 10,000.

☞ The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention, which met at Concord on the 15th, passed resolutions endorsing the administration and the Nebraska bill. Without doubt, the North will first acquiesce, and then quietly settle down upon this question. The dissentient Democrats are already falling in with their brethren who have been straight upon this matter. The Northern Whigs, having dissolved the connection with the South, and having no sound part or portion upon which to rally, are rapidly falling in with the Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, *et id genus omne.* Well, it will all come right, we suppose.

THE WAY THEY DO THINGS IN PARIS.—A Paris letter writer thus shows up an amiable weakness of the Parisians:

"The mania for suicide is reaching a point that is positively alarming in this city. Day before yesterday there were no less than five cases. A Prussian officer blew out his brains during the performance of the Prophet at the Grand Opera. A disappointment in love, deafness, and approaching blindness were his reasons. A woman 81 years old plunged a knife into her heart because she had waited long enough for a natural death, and she could wait no longer. A servant suffocated herself because she was born to obey and not to command. Two girls threw themselves into the Seine, because their mother had forbidden them to put on their new gowns before Sunday. These young women were both rescued, and were restored to their parents, "after a severe reprimand from the commissary of police."

Correspondence.

Below will be found the correspondence between Owen Fennell, Esq., and the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination by the late Democratic Convention, as a candidate to represent this County in the next Senate of the State. It will be seen that Mr. Fennell accepts; and we make the announcement with pleasure, as we know the high and deserved popularity which he enjoys among all classes of our citizens, as well as his devotion to the best interests of the County and the purest principles of the Democratic faith:

WILMINGTON, June 13th, 1854.

OWEN FENNELL, ESQ.:—

Dear Sir:—At a Convention of the Democrats of New Hanover county, assembled in the Court House in Wilmington, on the 13th of June, 1854, you were nominated the Democratic candidate to represent the County of New Hanover in the next Senate of North Carolina.

The committee, in thus informing you of the choice of the Convention, add their personal solicitation, and hope that it will accord with your wishes and convenience to accept the nomination thus tendered.

Yours respectfully,
F. C. SINGLETARY,
JOHN A. PARKER,
GEORGE J. MOORE.
Committee.

—

COTTAGE HILL, N. C., June 16, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—I received your letter of the 13th inst., a few days ago, informing me that the Democratic Convention, which assembled at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 13th inst., had nominated me as a candidate, to represent the County of New Hanover, in the next Legislature of North Carolina, in the Senate.

If I were to consult only my own wishes and private interest, I could not accept the nomination. But when I look back at the firm and untiring support which I have heretofore received from my fellow-citizens, and the almost unanimous choice of the Convention, I feel myself under many obligations to them for their former support, and for the honor conferred by the Convention.

I therefore yield to the wish of the Convention, and your solicitations, and accept the nomination; and permit me to say to you, the members of the Convention, and the voters of New Hanover County, that should you elect me as your Senatorial Representative, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of a Representative, to the best interests of my fellow-citizens of New Hanover, and of the State at large.

I am, gentlemen, your most ob't. serv't.
OWEN FENNELL.

To MESSRS. F. C. SINGLETARY, GEO. J. MOORE, and JOHN A. PARKER.

A letter, similar to the one aldressed to Mr. Fennell by the committee, was also addressed to the nominees for the Commons. The following is the reply of Mr. Williams. Mr. Person, who was also nominated for the Commons, is yet from home, and consequently no reply has been received from him. We believe we run no risk, however, in saying that he will also accept. Of Mr. Williams' talents and ability to discharge the duties of a representative, it is unnecessary for us to speak. As the nominee of a Democratic Convention, and standing upon the platform of the party, he is entitled to its fullest support:

LONG CREEK, June 20th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—I received your letter, informing me of my nomination as a candidate to the next Legislature. Having to leave town immediately after its reception, delayed my answer until the present.

In a representative government as ours, where political parties seem almost necessary to its existence and security, an importance and influence is thereby conceded to them not possessed by any other voluntary association of men. Each party claims and exercises the right of demanding the services of its members, whenever required. Conventions are the usual means of making known the want of these services. When fairly constituted and properly managed, they are thought not only the best means of making party nominations, but of preserving its organization, and of declaring the principles and platform upon which such nominations stand.—Having done service from boyhood in the Democratic party, and recognising its claims to further continuance, induces me again to accept its nomination; and when I consider that time and again I refused the use of my name, in the primary formation of that Convention, and had no instrumentality in procuring the result, compels me more sensibly to feel my obligation to abide its decision.

The approaching Legislature will be of considerable moment to the people of North Carolina. The election of two Senators, Free Suffrage, and the chartering of new schemes of internal improvement, will excite its deliberations, and require, on the part of its members, great prudence, courage and statesmanship, to obtain any valuable result.

Upon all questions that shall come before that body, if elected, I cannot but renew a former pledge to the people of the County, of devotion to the interest of the State, of deep affection for Cape Fear section, and of strict adherence to the principles and usages of the Democratic party.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept my acknowledgements for adding your personal solicitations to that of the Convention, and believe me yours,

Truly and respectfully,
T. H. WILLIAMS.

To Messrs. F. C. Singletary, J. A Parker and G. J. Moore, Committee.

RICHLANDS, ONSLOW COUNTY,
June, 17 1854

Dear Sir—Some time last year I saw in your Journal a statement of an enormous Beet and the weight of the same, and asking some one to "beet that." There can now be seen in my garden, a Seed Beet, the vegetable measuring 40 inches in circumference, the top is over six feet high,—the length of the root in the ground I cannot tell.—I have also gathered from the same garden a Beet of this year's growth, about 18 inches in circumference and two feet long. A nice Beet that.

B. M. BARRY.

TREATMENT OF SOUTHERN MEN IN NEW ENGLAND. In the Boston *Journal* of Friday, we find the following paragraph:

"A good deal of excitement existed in Worcester through the day yesterday, in consequence of a current report that two men from Virginia were in the city in quest of fugitive slaves. The facts in the case was as follows:—Two strangers arrived in the city Wednesday night, and put up at the Nashau House. All the rooms being occupied they were put into a room to sleep where there was another bed, which was occupied by a county officer, who was also stopping at the same House. Supposing him to be asleep, they conversed freely as to their business. The officer allude to overheard it, and in the morning, as soon as he was up, made known the character and business of his guests to the landlord. When the two strangers came down from their room, they inquired what time breakfast would be ready. The landlord replied that he had no breakfast for them; that when he could not make a living without kidnappers he would starve, they left, and as they were not afterwards seen, it is supposed they took the early train for Boston. The story soon got abroad that there were "kidnappers" in the city, and a strict watch was at once set at the depots for the suspected individuals. About ten o'clock, the alarm was given that they were at the depot of the Nashau & Worcester road, in Salisbury square. Immediately the "Court Mills," which are in the immediate vicinity, were stopped and the operatives, numbering some 400 or 500 mechanics, turned out to give the kidnappers what John Mitchell would call a serenade backwards. It was currently reported that they had a kettle or tar and a bag of feathers all ready for use. The alarm was, however, a false one, and there was therefore no breach of the peace. There was a strict watch kept at all the depots, and it was agreed that in case the services of the "Freedom Club" were needed, the bells should be tolled as a signal.

Important from Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, June 19.—We have advices from Montevideo to May 1st. Affairs at La Plata were quiet. The Brazillian forces were positively to enter Montevideo on the 1st of May, and it was rumored that President Flores has gone out to meet them.

At Buenos Ayres there had been a slight attempt at revolution, but it was soon quieted. Several of the leaders were arrested and banished. The general feeling was quite favorable to the present government.

News.

In these days of frequent communication with Europe, we look for advices every three days or so, and therefore cannot expect anything very startling during the brief interim. It seems to us that more than the usual time has elapsed since the last arrival, and yet we hardly look for the next with any great curiosity. The usual report is, that things are without change; the allied troops, both by sea and land, are well and safe—particularly safe—their commanders, like prudent and benevolent men, keeping them far from the danger of burting or being hurt themselves. If any stirring news comes from abroad, it will be a surprise to us.

The U. S. Senate is employed upon the Bill to improve the Naval service, and the vetoed Insane Bill, the latter being a very good Morgan to hang speeches on, there being no earthly chance of its passing over the veto.

The House has postponed Bennett's Land Bill for two weeks. Pending action upon the Minnesota Land Bill, [a new whelp of the old litter,] the following was said and done:

Mr. CHURCHWELL. I do not wish to address the House on the Minnesota Railroad bill. It is to reply to language published in the Globe of this morning as having been spoken by one of my colleagues, [Mr. Cullom.] It is language which I declare is false; the mode of publishing it is dishonorable, and I pronounce the author of it to be a poltroon and a knave.

[Mr. CULLOM rose from his seat, rushed towards Mr. Churchwell with clenched fists, and in a menacing attitude, said "You are a d—d rascal." Several gentlemen hastily gathered round Mr. Cullom, and laid hold of the collar of his coat. The Sergeant-at-Arms hurried to the spot with his mace, and for a few moments, intense excitement prevailed in the hall.]

The Land Bill passed by 24 majority.

☞ Godey for July has been received, and is, we presume, quite a good number—but really there are so many little fancy fixings of the female toilet engraved therein, that we don't think it is exactly right for us to look at it much; for instance, we half open pages 70 and 71 (we don't cut the leaves) and find there certain figures marked 3 and 5, the first of which, we are informed, is a rich chemisette of Maltese lace, coming at $12 the set. All this is right enough; but, unfortunately, the next thing we lay our hands on is the United States Democratic Review for June, which reviews certain Lyrics originally contributed to the Boston Post, over the signature of "H," and actually quotes the following:

THE CHEMISETTE.

O Chemisete! the fairest yet
That e'er bid bosom purer, whiter!
Thou dost not know what envious woe
Thy veiling snow hath given the writer
So trimly frilled—so plumply filled!
And then the eyes that shone above it!
I burn—I long—nor is it wrong,
(At least in song,) dear girl to love it.

Sweet Chemisette! the coral set
To chain thy folds in gentle duty,
Fliugs round a glow upon the snow,
To heighten so thy blushing beauty:
And ne'er before, on sea or shore,
Did coral feel a softer billow—
Nor could the gold around it rolled,
Though ten times told, deserve the pillow!

O Chemisette! beneath thee met
A rosy ribbon binds her bodice:
And in her mein is clearly seen
One half the queen, and one the goddess.
Her voice is low—how sweet its flow!
Her upper lip disdains the under;
Her curls are like dark waves that strike
A marble cliff—then rush asunder.

As clouds of spring on feathery wing
Obscure the blushing heaven a minute,
So, Chemisette! thy silvery net
Now veils the heaven that glows within it.
Oh, bear me up! I faint, I droop,
My glowing pulses throb and tingle—
Immortal bliss! but grant me this,
In such a heaven one hour to mingle!

Arrival of the Crescent City.

New York, June 19.—The steamer Crescent City, from New Orleans via Havana, has arrived bringing nearly 200 passengers.

Advices by the Crescent City states that the authorities of Havana warmly and cordially endorses the President's proclamation warning persons against entering into combinations to aid fillibustering against Cuba.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—There were fifty-five deaths from Cholera in New York last week. A special meeting of the Board of Health has been called for Monday, to take into consideration the state of affairs and to devise measuers to prevent the extension of the disease.

The Canadian and U. S. Reciprocity Treaty.

QUEBEC, June 17.—The Quebec papers of to-day give a synopsis of the Elgin Treaty, in the settlement of the Fishery question, which has been agreed upon at Washington, the substance of which is as follows:

Article 1st. Throws open the British American fisheries, excepting those of Newfoundland, the mouths of rivers and the salmon, shad, and shell fisheries, to American citizens.

Article 2d gives the British a right to American fisheries to the 36th parallel.

Article 3d provides for the free exchange of certain commodities, among which are enumerated flour and all kinds of breadstuffs, cotton, cheese, butter, tallow, lard, all kinds of coals, pitch, tar, turpentine, lumber, rice, and unmanufactured tobacco.

Article 4th throws open the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals to American vessels, the American Government undertaking to urge the State governments to admit British vessels in their canals.

Article 5th provides the manner and mode of ratification of treaty.

Article 6th provides for including Newfoundland in the rights of the treaty, if she should consent.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Advices from Puerto Cabello to the 2d instant state that the Republic of Venezuela was tranquil, and that the appearance of political affairs indicated the election of MONAGAS as president. The demand for produce was increasing, and prices were advancing. COFFEE was worth from 10¾ to 11

FASHIONABLE DRESS.—The Portland Advertiser, in alluding to the Englsh descriptions of the dresses worn at the Queen's reception, says they are as unintelligible as though they said "she wore an exquisite hyphalutin on her head, while her train was composed of transparent fol-de-rol, and her petticoat of crambambuli, flounced with Brussels three ply of A No. 1."

Nebraska and Kansas Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—It is now generally understood here in the well informed circles that W. O. P. Butler, of Kentucky, has secured the appointment of Governor of Nebraska. Also that Governor Wright, of Indiana, has been appointed to the Governorship of Kansas.

A letter from Constantinople says:—"The Sultan passed before me long ere I expected to see him.—He rode accompanied by a half dozen men on foot and on horseback. His dark gray horse trod the ground proudly, but slow. Abdal Medjid passed noiselessly by. There were no cheers from the spectators. The Turks never remove the fez. No heads were bared at the approach of the sovereign. As his horse bore him proudly by, he sat in the saddle as a man who assists at a pageant of which he is the principal attraction, because he is the victim. His hand hardly held the reins, his knees did not guide the horse. That slight noble figure, that pale face, showed the traces of grief and anxious, unavailing thought; that right hand drooping past the gold hilt of his sword; that filled me with an indescribable mixture of pity and awe.',

THE SPANISH FLEET FOR CUBA.—The Clamor Publico, of Madrid, May 18th, publishes the following list of the vessels ordered to transport troops to Cuba: Frigate Cortes, 32 guns; corvettes Isabel II, 24 guns; Villa de Bilbos, 30 guns; Ferrolana, 32 guns; Colon, 16 guns; brig Volador, 12 guns; steamers Francisco de Asis, 16 guns, 500 horse power; Santa Isabel, 4 guns, 192 horse power. Also the following trans ports with part of their ordinance:—Ship Soberano, corvette Luisa Fernanda, steamers Isabel la Catolics, and Conde de Regla. All the above vessels are to be ready so sail June 1st. This does not look much like "peaceful negotiation for the purchase of Cuba."

Whig Movements.

The Montgomery Journal, the Whig central organ of Alabama, sustains the movement of the Petersburg paper in favor of a Southern Whig Convention. The Journal says:

"The reasons expressed by the Intelligencer are unfortunately too true. Thus feeling, and thus believing, we cheerfully, so far as we are concerned, sanction the idea of a Southern Whig Convention, as suggested by the Intelligencer, and think that the sooner it is called the better it will be for the country.

"That we sincerely regret the necessity which renders such a Convention necessary, none who know us, will for a moment question. There are Whigs at the North who have been highly esteemed by us as sound, conservative, national republicans, but their recent loud denunciations of the South and slavery, have produced the most painful distrust and mortification. We allude particularly to that portion who sustained the Compromise measures of 1850, but who now are loud in their denunciations of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as contained in the Nebraska bill. Why they should thus denounce the repeal of the Missouri Compromise now, when they sustained its repeal in the bills establishing Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, we are unable to divine, unless, it is for the purpose of building up a great northern anti-slavery party, which must eventually end in the subversion of our institutions and a dismemberment of the confederacy. If such is their purpose—and we are unable to see what other end they have in view—of course the Southern Whigs can have nothing more to do with them, and as a matter of course, must set up for themselves, and act altogether independently of them.

"We then say, let us have a Southern Whig Convention, that we may build up a platform upon which, not only every true American Republican can stand, for we would not have it a sectional platform."

The Tallahassee Sentinel, long the leading Whig paper of Florida, takes a mournful survey of the wreck which its party has made of itself in the North. It says:

The declaration is being constantly rung into our ears that the "Whig party is no more." We have for some time past been fully impressed with the belief that it was in a very sickly state. In fact, recent developments have been received by some wiser than we, as furnishing the most conclusive evidence of its final dissolution. If, indeed the vote on the Nebraska Bill is to be received as a true test of Whig orthodoxy, then there is no Whig party at the North. If our memory is not at fault, not a single Whig from the free States voted for that measure. Without a solitary exception, so far as we are informed, the whole Whig Press at the North made war against it. They tell us in the most emphatic language that the passage of that 'infamous bill,' wrote out in characters as legible as the noon-day sun, the fatal divorce between the two sections. Nay, more, they swear as terribly as did Uncle Toby's Army in Flanders, that the disgrace shall be wiped out from the statute book. Foiled in their factious efforts to defeat the passage of the bill in the house, they give notice that they appeal from the decision of Congress to the hustings, where agitation is to be re-opened, and every man from the free States, who dared, as a matter of even-handed justice to the South, to vote for that bill, is to be hunted down and branded as a traitor to freedom. In the future, they tell us that the motto inscribed on their banners shall be repeal—the repeal of all compromises, the Fugitive Slave law included. They threatened to repeal this law in '50 and '51, and the whole South told them to do it at their peril. Let them dare either to repeal or essentially modify that law, and they would strike a cord that would at once vibrate through the whole South, and unite her people as one man in defence of their just rights.

After alluding to the distinctly announced purpose of the Northern Whigs to have no more compromises with slavery:—to the threat of their leading organs to elect Steward President, in 1856; and to other indications of a purpose on their part to persevere in their abolition movements, the *Sentinel* concludes by urging the importance of a convention of the Whigs of Florida:—as follows:

We should therefore, in view of the present aspect of affairs, like to see the Whig party of Florida meet and consult together for the purpose of taking an observation. It is time for us to know on what ground we stand. True to our principles—true to the whole country, it behooves us to know who are our friends and who our enemies.

There is a general apprehension that the cholera will again sweep over our country. It has already made its appearance in many towns in the west, especially those on the rivers, and it has also commenced its ravages in some of the large northern cities. It cannot be doubted that many of the causes of sickness that occur at this season of the year are mistaken for the Asiatic cholera. They are produced frequently by the young vegetables that are so eagerly sought after and so imprudently eaten. But every precautation against that terrible scourge the Asiatic cholera, should be taken by private persons and by municipal authoities. Cellars should be cleansed, rubbish removed, and bad meats and vegitables avoided. Great attention should be paid to the streets and gutters in cities. Filth should not be permited to accumulate in alleys and private ways. A reasonable attention to clenliness well do much to keep off the pestilence.

Washington Union.

A MONSTER OF THE DEEP.—Capt. Henry Prince, of the schooner Ann E. Conkling, informs us, that on Thursday when laying off Sullivan's Island wharf, a Devil Fish became entangled in his line, and after some trouble, was captured by him. It measured 17 feet from fin to fin, and its weight was a ton and a half, and taking him for all in all, he was a most dangerous looking customer. This is the second of the species, we believe that has been taken in this harbor during the last sixteen years. It has been secured for the Museum of the Charleston College, which, by the by, has recently been presented by Lieut. Herndon, with two embalmed heads of Indians from the Amazon. The Indians were taken in battle by the Mundrucus, whose custom it is to decapitate their enemies, and embalm their heads which they use as "Fætish," or charms, and carry into their tobacco or corn fields on a pole, which they place in the ground during the time they are at work. A paper on this interesting subject, was read before the Elliot Society at its last meeting.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes:

Senator Slidell in Executive Session to-day, reported from the Committee on Foreign relations a proposition giving notice of a termination of our treaty stipulations, binding us to keep a naval force on the coast of Africa, to assist in preventing the slave trade. The ostensible reason for this action is, that the present force occasions great expense of property and life, and an increased rigor in the slave trade, without beneficial results. The real object is to concentrate a naval force around Cuba, to overawe Spain and the Allies, and perhaps eventually to re-establish the slave trade.

PRINTING PAPER IS SCARCE.—Owing to a great scarcity of the raw material, it has become very difficult to procure printing paper at anything like a fair price. We have latterly been compelled to use a poorer quality than we did at the commencement of this volume, and yet pay more for each ream. This is extremely vexing, but we cannot help ourselves.—The paper-makers are very saucy, and are ruling the publishers just as they please. The press is no longer independent, and the public might just as well understand the matter first as last. We surrender for the present, and wait for the "good time coming." We hope, however, that the paper dealers will forgive us when we caution every good house wife to be extremely punctillious in saving every scrap that can be turned into paper, by this means we hope in time to humble the lordly pretensions of the manufacturers. Cannot some of our country friends try the virtue of meadow hay, straw, corn husks, and all kinds of forest leaves, and let us see if some relief cannot be brought to the down-trodden publisher!

Scientific American.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We were shown yesterday by Messrs. Peters, Spence & Liggat, a new counterfeit twenty-dollar note on the "Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C., dated 15th Dec., 1853, letter A, No. 136—payable to G. Davis. It has the figures 20 on each corner, and on each side of the vignette; on the left end a female head and the right end a medallion image, very indistinct and blurred. The signatures are well done; the note purports to be engraved and printed by C. P. Harrison, N. York. The vignette is a half naked female in sitting posture, fondling a goat and kid. The general appearance of the note is light—and the lathe work coarse.

Lynchburg (Va.) Vir., 16th.

From the New York Herald.

The Opening of Japan.

The success which has attended Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan will by this time have silenced the most inveterate of the croakers who so confidently predicted that the Commodore would effect nothing, and that Japan would remain for many a year to come as secluded and as barbariously guarded from the eye of the world as it has been for the last thousand years. This result has long been probable. From the moment the Emperor consented to hold intercourse with our envoy, the chances of failure were very slender, unless indeed, the instructions under which the latter was acting had displayed so little diplomotic skill as to provoke it. In this respect, Mr. Webster's instructions seemed to have fulfilled the expectations that were formed with regard to their tenor, and to have adroitly aroused among the Japanese quite an earnest desire to see more of us, as we acknowledge we feel to know more of them. If we want their coal, it is now evident that they covet our railroads and telegraphs; and in agreeing to our proposals, they are just as likely to fancy themselves the gainers as the losers by the bargain. This is precisely the footing on which matters should have been placed. We ask, in truth, nothing more than we are willing to give in return. Intercourse with Japan will in reality do more for the people of that empire than for us. To us it will give commercial facilities, and maritime advantages; they will derive from the event not only these identical benefits in a much larger degree, but the much greater one of Christianity, civilization, and ultimately, some notion of political liberty. The difficulty was to persuade the Japanese that such was the case; a difficulty which repeated and uniformally unsuccessful applications from Great Britain and other nations for permission to trade with Japan had largely contributed to magnify. It is not a little gratifying to us to record the fact that it has at length been surmounted, and by a countryman of ours; and though the feat may appear somewhat insignificant to-day, we are persuaded of nothing more intimately than that hereafter the opening of Japan to the commerce of the world, and the extension of civilized life into that hitherto impenetrable haunt of barbarism will be classed among the notable eras of history.

For it is hardly possible to set a limit on a horizon to the vista of consequences which this single event opens to our view. It completes the work begun by the Portugese and the Dutch, centuries ago, and throws open the whole of the Pacific shores to Western enterprise and Anglo-Saxon energy. Two centuries ago or more the Dutch and the Portugese waged a feeble though spirited fight with the natives for a right of way on the Eastern littoral of Asia with partial success, occasionally diversified by such scenes as the expulsion from these very Japanese islands now opened to our vessels. Now, the Dutch and the Portugese are themselves but little better off than the Pacific Islanders. Their separate nationalities exist by the sufferance of the powerful nations of Europe. Their flag has been almost swept from the seas. The broom the former were fond of hoisting at the masthead has passed into the hands of nations, one of which at least was unborn when Von Tromp ruled the main, and their places on the Asiatic coast is filled by Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Yankees.

Strange it is to see how after these centuries of struggles, the more civilized race is everywhere victorious. The feeble Asiatic has on all sides surrendered his policy and his patrimony, and has at last yielded his undeniable rights more resignedly than he could at first be brought to relinquish the smallest of the arrogant pretensions set up on his behalf by priests and flatterers. The English have long held the immense promontory of Hindostan. Within the last ten years they have made serious inroads on the Punjaub and have overrun Cabul. Since 1851, they have added a fresh kingdom—Burmah—to their already overgrown empire. In the South, the continent of Australia, which had aborigines of its own, but one never hears of them—it is theirs, and in a very few years will be throwing off the colonial yoke and setting up like the United States. Islands of which we hear nothing are being silently added to this empire every year. Nor is France behind hand. She owns already several groups of islands in the neighborhood; and New Caladonia has just been annexed to her empire, as a penal settlement.

We must expect to hear of other acquisitions to be covered by the French Flag before long. We are beginning to pursue the same policy; we have obtained a foothold in Japan, and a lot of land on one of the Lochoo Islands; we shall shortly secure something more tangible than either of these in the shape of a Long Kong. The Sandwich Islands are knocking at our door for admission to the Union, and we shall be forced to grant their prayer before long.—Other Islands will follow their example. It is more than probable that out of this revolution in China will grow a State of things which will render it prudent for other commercial nations besides the English to make sure of a port within the Chinese dominions.

We cannot of course foresee the exact nature of the contingency to which we allude; but we can readily conceive such a combination of events as would dictate very plainly the necessity of our making some actual settlement in our own name on the coast, so as to secure the safety and protection of our ships and their crews. A small port under our flag, at Shanghae, would answer the purpose.

By such steps has Providence designed that the Pacific shores shall be civilized simultaneously with the accomplishment of this stupendous task. Trade pursues her course, and eagerly seeks new channels of development. The period for opening actual commercial intercourse with Japan will shortly arrive; and those whose ingenuity and thrift land them first at Matsmai or Sho-di-ma, may reap golden harvests Lines of steamers may be expected to ply between China and San Francisco, touching at the Loo Choo Islands and Japan, and thus the people of the two continents will for the first time be brought into rapid contact and close intimacy. We rejoice to think, that in conferring this singular boon on his countrymen and the Japanese, the framer of Perry's instructions has not been animated by any selfish feeling or narrow prejudice, and that if the boon conferred by the treaty was not extended to all other nations besides the United States, the fault did not lie with us. England and France will lose no time in making the application required by Japanese pride; and before ten years the Pacific ocean will in all probability be covered by as many steamers as now float on the Atlantic.

Spain and Cuba.

The accounts from Washington in relation to the controversy between the United States and Spain, have of late been so contradictory, that one knows not when to believe any statement from that quarter bearing upon this subject. Nevertheless, we would fain hope that the following which we find in the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* may be reliable.

Each successive arrival from Europe brings additional evidence that the Spanish Court is coming down to the plain matter-of-fact proposition for the sale of Cuba to the United States. The members of the Government now talk freely of that measure, as of any other;—at the same time that they avoid coming frankly to the point of saying that they will sell, and of making a definite statement of terms. In short, they see that to this complexion they must come at last; but they prefer a little coyness, in hope of enhancing the price. The wiset Statesman of Spain fully appreciate the fact that they would derive great advantages from a sale of the island to us. One hundred millions of dollars would firmly establish the Government, and leave an ample sum for the construction of railroads and other works of internal improvement, calculated to develop the natural resources of the kingdom and convert its rich waste into a productive self-sustaining country.—Notwithstanding her great resources, but a very small portion of Spain does or can live thereby for want of means to get the crops to market. While famine rages at one point, frequently two or three years crops of wheat are rotting at thirty miles distance, because there is no method of bringing them to the point where needed. With railroads intersecting the country and reaching the seaboard, Spain might soon recover much of her former power and greatness. She has within her the surest element of prosperity,—unsurpassed agricultural resources.—Make these available, and she will not need an overtaxed and distant colony to support her Government. Her statesmen see this of late; and many of them are anxious to finger our millions; that they may exchange the gold for railroad iron. Such arguments as these will be far more effectual in securing us the possession of Cuba than all the bullets and cannon balls we can muster.

A newly married man declares that if he had an inch more of happiness, he could not live. His wife and sister are obliged to roll him on the floor and slap him with a shingle every day, to prevent him from becoming too happy.

Whigs Squandering the Public Lands.

The people of North Carolina have been addressed and appealed to for years by the leaders of the Federal party on the subject of the public lands. This subject has, indeed, constituted at times, as at present, almost the entire political stock in trade of those leaders; they have rung the changes upon it in all their newspapers and from every stump; and really to listen to and believe them, an unsophisticated man would come to the conclusion that the Democrats had combined to waste the public lands or give them away, and that these Federal leaders had been exerting themselves incessantly to retain these lands and secure justice in them and by them to the old Statea. But what are the facts? Why, the facts show that these federal leaders have never redeemed the first pledge which they have made to the people on this subject. In 1841, when they had the power, as the result of a political victory which, it was boasted, would lead to a distribution of the proceeds so as to enable North Carolina to increase vastly the usefulness of her common schools, and build railroads almost in all directions, they passed a bill making distribution; but the bill was so framed, out of deference to the new States and the Tariff States, that the old Atlantic States, North Carolina inclusive, received nothing in comparison with what was given to other sections. It was provided, first, that the new States should receive each five hundred thousand acres as a gift, and secondly, that the old States should have money out of the treasury in the way of proceeds, in case the Tariff should not be raised above 20 per cent. The new States under this act at once located their lands—of course they selected the best, and the right to them became vested and fixed. But the Tariff States clamored for more protection, and expenses were running up under Whig rule, and so the Tariff was raised by the same party above 20 per cent. and *the Old States were thus cut off*. North Carolina got some twenty thousand dollars, instead of the millions which were promised her; and she had to pay that back in duties on imported goods, and hundreds of thousands more, under the operations of the increased Tariff thus imposed upon her by these leaders.

This is one specimen of the *justice* obtained for this State by the Federal leaders. Their only excuse is, that they tried, in raising the Tariff, to strike out the proviso about distribution so as to continue distribution to the old States as well as to the new, but John Tyler, who was opposed to distribution, would not have signed such a bill; but then, who elected John Tyler? Was it not *their* work? And why did they insert the proviso at all? *Why did they thus prepare the way for injustice and wrong*, according to their own admission, *to the old States?*

The people of this State have heard a good deal of late, from Gen. Dockery and others, about the grant of land by Congress for building the Illinois Railroad; and though this bill was signed by Mr. Fillmore, as all others of the same kind were during his administration, yet these Federal leaders would have the people believe that *Democrats* are entirely responsible for these measures. We now assert, and the records will show, that this bill, of which so much complaint has been made, *was voted for in the Senate by Messrs. Mangum and Badger*, of this State, and *was sustained by a majority of Whigs and opposed by a majority of Democrats in the House of Representatives* For the vote of Messrs. Badger and Mangum, see Cong. Globe, vol. 21, part 1, page 904. What is true of this bill—for it was a leading one—holds good in relation to the others.

Here, then, we have a body of men attempting to hold an opposite party responsible for the very thing they have done themselves, and striving to make votes by condemning the policy which they have adopted and acted upon for years. *They* passed these bills making gifts, grants and the like by alternate sections and otherwise for Railroad improvements for the benefit, as *they* insist, of the new States; their President approved them all without a word of protest or objection; and now they have the assurance to set up a cry over the injustice done to North Carolina, to denounce Democrats as the cause of this injustice, and to charge even that the lands are now being squandered, when it is notorious, and they know it, that not the first bill of this character has received the approval of President Pierce! What must the honest masses of the people think of such men?

Another noticeable feature in this matter is that the last Whig National Convention was silent on the subject of the public lands. The reason for this silence was that the question might be handled to suit various localities. In the West and portions of the North the leaders are for homestead bills, graduation bills, and for a policy which would result in the loss of the whole domain; and in the old States South they clamor for a division of the lands among the States and oppose all homestead and graduation bills; and this they do as good Whigs, because their platform does not bind them to any thing on the subject. Most liberal patriots are they in the new States, ready to give every man, whether foreigner or not, a farm without charge; most afflicted patriots are they in the old States, ready to say or do almost anything to rouse the people against the "locofoco" injustice, as they term it, of giving the lands away and depriving North Carolina of her rights!

We charge it on these Whig leaders that *they* have squandered the public lands, and we point to the record and show the proof. Let *them* now answer it to the people. Let them tell why and how it was Mr. Mangum and Mr. Badger voted for this Illinois grant; and why and how it was their "model President," Mr. Fillmore affixed his signature to the bill. *They* have charged that this bill, and others of a similar character, were grossly unjust to North Carolina, and that the certain tendency of such a policy was to deprive the old States of all chance to obtain anything either of lands or proceeds; we take them on their own grounds, and in the presence of a deceived and honest people declare that *they* are responsible for the very acts they denounce and affect to deplore! There is the record—let them meet it if they can. There are the facts, from 1841 to the present day; let them, if they can muster the assurance to do so, add some contemptible excuse for their conduct in this matter to the wrong inflicted on the State, as they allege, and as we have proved, by their own act!—*Raleigh Standard.*

SLAVE EMIGRTION TO KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.—There have been meetings held at Independence and Westport, Mo., to counteract the emigration from the free States into the new territories, by slave emigration. The resolutions adopted declare in substance that those who composed the meeting would take their slaves with them, and hold them, peaceably if they could and forcibly if they must, against the efforts of organized parties from the free States.

OUR BOOK BINDERY.

OUR Book-Bindery is now complete in every article necessary to turn out work in a handsome and substantial style. Mr. Phillip Heinsberger, under whose charge our Bindery is placed, is a master workman, and we have no doubt will give satisfaction to our customers. People in this section of country now have an opportunity to procure binding with little or no trouble; and it rests entirely with the public whether the establishment shall be made permanent or not. We have done our part, and now look for the reward, which we hope to receive at the hands of a generous public, who have heretofore so liberally paronized us from the time of our location in Wilmington.

Our Bindery is in the building immediately South of the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street. Work may be left at the Journal Office, or at the Bindery

FULTON & PRICE.

Wilmington, June 14, 1854.

Ye Sick, Read and Try Hampton's Tincture.

BARRELVILLE, Alleghany County, Md., May 4, 1852.

To Messrs. Mortimer and Mowbray—Dear Sirs.—In justice to Dr Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, I wish to inform you that I was taken sick on the 3d day of January last with an affection of the stomach, bowels and kidneys. I was attended by four eminent physicians for more than two months, all to little or no effect. I had some knowledge of the great virtue in Hampton's Tincture from one bottle which my wife had taken two years since.

I came to the conclusion that I would take no more medicine from physicians, but try the Tincture; and I am happy to inform you I had not taken it two days before I felt its powerful influence upon my stomach. I have continued using the Tincture, and am now able to leave my room and can eat any common diet without much inconvenience or pressure on my stomach.

The afflicted or their friends are daily visiting me, to learn of the great virtue there is in this Tincture of Hampton's.

I expect to send you several certificates in a few days—one especially, from a young lady who has been confined to her room for twelve months, with a disease of the head, affecting the brain. E W. HALL.

Of the permanency of the cure hear him. Still another letter from the above:

BARRELVILLE, Alleghany county, Md., Oct. 1o, 1852.

Messrs Mortimer and Mowbray—Dear Sirs: I am happy to inform you that this day finds me in the enjoyment of good health, by the use of your Hampton's Tincture and the blessings of God. I am enabled to pursue my daily avocations as usual, and I have a great desire that the afflicted should know the great curative powers of the Tincture.

I am, with respect, yours, E. W HALL.

Call and get pamphlets, and see cures of Coughs, Bronchitis, rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Scrofula. As a female medicine it is unrivalled.

☞ We are authorized, by B. M. BARRY, Esq., of Onslow county, to give notice that he is a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this State. [May 18, '54—37-taug

☞ We are requested to give notice that Mr J. B. FRAZEL is a candidate for the Sheriffalty in Onslow county, at the ensuing election in August next. [May 18—37-taug

STRANGE DEVELOPEMENT.

Scientific Men are daily bringing to light, new Inventions, and the March of Progress is onward; persons BALD, or becoming so, will be pleased to learn, that Science and long research combined, have brought before the Public, the greatest WONDER OF THE AGE, in the Article of EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for Baldness and to prevent Hair from Falling. See Circulars to be had of Agents. Price $1,00 in large Bottles Sold by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Wholesale Agent for Wilmington and surrounding country. je 16 1m.

☞ THE Brazilian Remedy for Diarrhea and Dysentery.—Hundreds can testify to its virtues. Prepared and sold only by C. & D. DuPRE.

June 15th, 1854 [Com. copy.] 241-tf

Holloway's Pills, for the Cure of Coughs, colds, and Asthamatical Complaints.—These admirable Pills are the most efficient remedy ever discovered, for the cure of coughs, colds, and asthma. Some of the most obstinate cases of such disorders, together with affections of the chest yield to their curative powers. They speedily remove any accumulation of phlegm, whereby the respiratory organs are permanently relieved, and ultimately a sound and perfect cure is effected therefore, the asthmatical patient suffering from a tightness of the chest, a difficulty of breathing, or a bad cough, should have recourse to these well-known Pills, to ensure a radical cure.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF TAPE WORM CURED BY THE USE OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, October 15th, 1854.

☞ This is to certify that I was troubled with a tape worm for more than six months. I tried all the known remedies for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy it. I got one of Dr. M'Lane's Almanacs, which contained notices of several wonderful cures that had been performed by his celebrated Vermifuge. I resolved to try it; and immediately purchased a bottle, which I took according to directions; and the result was I discharged one large tape worm, measuring more than a yard, besides a number of small ones.

MRS. M. SCOTT, No. 70 Cannon street.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

For Sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 20th instant, in the M. E. Church, by Rev. N. F. Reid, Mr. ROBERTSON GILL, to Miss SARAH E. BALLENTON, all of this place.

DIED.

In this town on the 19th inst., George W., son of D. N. and Mary Reid, aged 3 years, 10 months and 6 days.

In this town, at half-past 6 o'clock last Wednesday evening, (21st inst.,) WILLIAM WALTER, infant son of Thos. H. and Sophia F. Lane, aged eleven months.

In this town, yesterday (Thursday) morning, MARY ANNA, only daughter of Wm. D. and Margaret E. Smith, aged about 18 months.

State of North Carolina—New Hanover County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1854.

Jacob Wessel, Adm'r of John H. Tiedeman, *vs.* the heirs at Law of John H. Tiedeman.

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE TO PAY DEBTS

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of John H. Tiedeman are non-residents, and that the personal property belonging to said estate is not sufficient to satisfy the debts of said estate: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said heirs at law to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the real estate be sold, as prayed for in the Petition.

Teste SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk,
June 23 ($5) 42-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1854.

Henry Rehage, vs. Charles H. Bohnstedt and Wife, Dianah. } Original attachment.

ON motion in open Court, it is ordered that a conditional Judgment be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and seventy one 89-100 dollars, and that the land levied upon be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's debt And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Charles H. Bohnstedt and his wife, Dianah, are non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear, at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered.

Teste: SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
June 23d, 1854 ($5) 42-6t

State of North Carolina—New Hanover County.

Court of Please & Quarter Sessions—June term, 1854.

Abram Weill & Co., *vs.* Herman Rosinfe.t.

Original Attachment.

ON Motion in open Court, it is ordered and decreed by the Court, that a conditional judgment be rendered in favour of the Plaintiff, and against the Defendant, for the sum of ninety dollars, —and that the property levid upon be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's debt And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Herman Rosinfelt, is a nonresident, it is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur, or judgemegt final, by default, will be taken against him, and the goods sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt.

Teste, SAM R. BUNTING, Clerk.
June 23, 1853 ($5) 42-6t

State of orth Carolina—New Hanover County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1854.

Adam Empie, jr., assignee of S. Hoffman, *vs.* Herman Rosinfelt—Judgment $238.

ON motion in open Court, it is ordered and decreed by the Court, that a conditional Judgment be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff, and against the Defendant, for the sum of ninety dollars, and that the property levied upon be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's debt. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Herman Rosinfelt, is a non-resident, it is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, on the second monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demer, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the goods sold to satisfy Plaintiff debt.

Teste: SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
June 23d, 1854 [$5] 42-6t

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

W. D. JONES ..... PROPRIETOR.

SEASON opens July 1st. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of Guests.

RATES OF BOARD.

Families per month	$20 00
Single persons per month	25 00
Per day	1 25
Horse per month	12 50
Horse per day	75

Children and servants half price.

Hacks always at the Warrenton Depot to take possengers to the Springs.

June 17, 1854 243-wdlw

Received from Harpers.

A large lot of Books really worth reading, among them—

The U S Grennell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

A Personal Narative by Elisha Kent Kane, M D., U S N.

A History of Greece from the earliest time to the Roman conquest, &c. &c., by Wm Smith, L. L. D. &c.

The Knout and the Russians, or the Muscovite Empire, the Czar and his people by Gernian De Laquer.

The Homes of the New World, impressions of America, by Fredrika Bremer, translated by Mary Howitt, new edition.

Leather Stocking and Silk, or Hunters John Myers and his times, a story of the Valley of the Valley of Virginia

20 Years in the Philipine Islands, translated from the French of Paul De La Gironiere & Co.

Travels in Armenia, a year at Ezeroom and on the frontiers of Russia, Turkey and Persia, by Hon. Robt. Cuezen.

Call and see our assortment of New Books, at the New Book Store, by J T MUNDS.

VISIT HARRISON'S VS. WHITEHURST'S *WILMINGTON GALLERY.*

WHAT treasures of art does this little room contain!—Whichever way you turn, some immortal creation greet your eye. Here you can linger profitably for hours contemplating the noblest of *God's* creation—man; here converse silently with the living and the dead, until the withered arm of memory seems again restored and strengthened, and reaches forth its hand to greet those with whom we were once intimately associated, but now inhabit the gloomy prison house of forgetfulness. Who would die without leaving so desirable a token of remembrance behind?

Here beauty, with its diversity of expression and features, glows forth from the plate with rapturous divinity, and fascinates the eye, until the heart worships them, not like the inimitable *virginly Angelo*, the sainted *Madonna*, or the blue-bearded *Magdalene*, but as the unapproachable Daguerreotypes of relatives and friends, made by Harrison.

☞ Visit his Gallery whether you wish one of his unequalled pictures or not. Mr. H. is acknowledged to be the best Daguerreotypist in the State. A VISITOR.

Nov. 29th, 1853 73-tf

Spirits Turpentine Casks—250; in fine order, just received and for sale by T. C. WORTH.

LARD.—N C and Cincinnati Lard, in kegs, for sale by
June 8 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

BUTTER.—12 packages Baltimore Butter, received by *Express*, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.25	@	26
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	17	@	18
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	15	@	16
Laguayra	13	@	14
Cuba	00	@	00
Rio	12½	@	13½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0	@	0
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	00	@	0 95
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	2 25	@	2 60
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mackerel, No. 1	@00	@	00
do. No. 2	@ 0	@	00
do. No. 3	@ 7	@	00
do. No. 4	@ 6	@	00
Shad, Ocean,	00 @00	@	00
Herrings, East	3 75@	4	00
do. N.C. roe,	5 75@	6	00
do. do. cut,		0	00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	3 75	@ 4	50
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	12 00	@14	00
Baltimore	0 00	@ 0	00
Fayetteville	8 75	@ 0	00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	00	@	85
Oats	00	@	70
White Beans	1 10	@	1 25
Pease, Cow.	1 05	@	1 10
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	4	@	4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	1 35
Northern	1 20	@	1 25
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 30
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	32	@	35
N. E. Rum	40	@	42
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	42	@	45
do. Apple	65	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	10 00	@	11 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	7 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	6 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	21	@	22
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5½	@	6
Wrought	10	@	12½

NAVAL STORES, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Turpentine,			
*Virgin dip	0 00	@	3 20
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 10
Hard	0 00	@	0 00
Tar	0 00	@	3 35
Pitch	0 00	@	2 00
Rosin, No. 1, 2	50	@	3 00
do. No. 2, 0	00	@	1 20
do. No. 3, 1	00	@	1 10
Sp'ts Turp.,			
℔ gallon	00	@	41
Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25	@	1 95
Linseed, raw	95	@	1 00
do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	1 25@	1	50
Irish, do	1 75@	2	00
do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	4 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	11	@	12
Middlings	9	@	9½
Shoulders	8½	@	9
Hoground	9½	@	10
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	9	@	9½
Shoulders	7	@	8
N. C. Lard	11	@	12
West'n do	10	@	00
Butter	18	@	25
Cheese	00	@	00
Pork, Mess, ℔			
bbl.	16 00	@17	00
do. Prime	15 00	@15	50
Beef, Mess.	00 00	@17	50
do. Fulton			
Market	00 00	@20	00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live.	40	@	60
do. dead.	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	1 00	@	1 25
do. dead, ℔	00	@	00
SALT,			
Alum ℔ bush.	00	@	50
Liverpool ℔ sack,			
ground.	1 40	@	1 50
do. fine	00	@	0 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	6½	@	8
New Orleans	5	@	7
Muscovado	5½	@	7
Loaf & crush.	10½	@	11
Clarified and			
Granulated	7	@	9
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5½	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Contract	5 00	@	6 00
Common	2 75	@	3 00
STAVES, ℔ M.			
W. O. Bbl.	00 00	@	00 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@	00 00
Ash Head'g.	0 00	@	12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.			
Shipping.	13 00	@	14 00
Mill, prime	0 00	@	11 50
do. inferior to			
ordinary.	0 00	@	0 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	11

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, per barrel,	$ 00	a $	60
Rosin and Tar, do.	45	a	50
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	80
Flour, do.	00	a	45
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	00
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	8
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	
Lumber, per M	7 00	a	12 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	45	a	50
Spirits Turpentine, do.	85	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	6 00	a	11 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	8	a	0
Rice per 100 lbs.			25

TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	60	a	00
Spirits Turpentine, do.	90	a	00
Lumber, per M.	00 00	a	14 00
Peanuts, ℔ bushel,	00	a	12
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	13	a	14

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per ct.	prem.	Philadelphia	1 per ct.	prem
New York	1 "	"	Virginia	½ "	"
Boston	1 "	"	Charleston	½ "	"

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 22, 1854.

TURPENTINE—The receipts of this article for the week ended this morning have been lighter than for some time past, and principally confined to small parcels, and have been taken on arrival at our quotations. We note an advance on last Thursday's prices of 5 cents on virgin, and 20 @ 25 cents on yellow dip;—no hard arriving, and we erase quotations. Sales as follows:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard.
Thursday	149	3 15@3 20	2 90	
Friday	247	3 20	2 90 @ 2 95	
Saturday	156	3 20	2 95	
Monday	198	3 20	3 00	
Tuesday	80	3 20	3 00 @ 3 05	
Wednesday,..	156	3 20	3 05 @ 3 10	

We note a fair demand this morning from shippers, and the market is firm at $3 20 for virgin and $3 10 for yellow dip, ℔ 280 lbs.;—there are few or no distillers buying at present rates.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—This article has also arrived very slowly, the receipts being extremely light, and we note only a small supply in first hands. The market ruled steady at last Thursday's quotation (40 cents) up to Tuesday, when the price advanced 1 cent, making it 41c ℔ gal, at which sales were made. No transactions this morning up to the time of closing our enquiries, and the market is quiet; buyers do not seem disposed to offer over 40c, but sellers are firm in holding at 41c. The sales for the week are as follows:

Thursday	200 bbls.	at 40 cents ℔ gallon.	
Friday	212	" 40 "	"
Saturday	300	" 40 "	"
Monday	55	" 40 "	"
Tuesday	245	" 40@41 "	"
Wednesday	123	" 41 "	"

ROSIN—In consequence of the light receipts of Rosin, the transactions for the week have been limited. The only sales we hear of are as follows: On Thursday, 500 bbls. Common at $1 10 for large bbls.; Monday, 60 do. No. 2 at $1 20 ℔ bbl., and 170 do. Common at $1 10 for large size bbls.; and Wednesday, 650 do. at $1 10 ℔ bbl. for *inferior* No. 2 and Common. The market for Common is firm, and we note a fair demand;—we quote $1, $1 05 @ $1 10 as to size of bbls. No. 1 is also in light supply, but demand limited, and we hear of no sales. See table for last week's prices.

TAR.—We have no change to note in the price of Tar, and we note a steady demand from shippers during the week. The sales reach only 397 bbls at $3 35 ℔ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE, &c.—There is a fair supply of beeves in butchers' hands, and we note a moderate demand. We quote at 5, 5½@6 cents ℔ lb for grass fatted, as in quality. Mutton and Lambs are in moderate supply, and we quote at $1 50@$2 ℔ head for a good article.

COFFEE—The supply is limited, being barely sufficient for retail demand. We quote Rio at 12 @ 13 cents. [We would call the attention of dealers to an importation of about 3,500 bags, expected to arrive direct from Rio, per Brig "Mary MacRae," about first of July, which we understand will be sold on as favorable terms as it can be purchased in the Northern markets. This being intended as the beginning of a new trade, calculated to benefit our merchants generally, deserves encouragement.]

COTTON—We have no sales to report this week. None received and we note some demand.

CORN MEAL—Continues to be brought in very slowly, and is in moderate demand. We quote 95 cents ℔ bushel as the store price.

EMPTY BARRELS—We note a very dull market for Spirits Turpentine barrels, and we know of no sales. We quote nominally at $2 25, $2 40, $2 50 @ $2 60 each for second hand and new, as in quantity and quality.

FISH—There is some demand for Mullets, but there is none in store. Sale on Monday of 50 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel at $7, and 25 do. Eastern Herring at $3 75 ℔ bbl. See table for store prices.

FLOU

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY JUNE 19, 1854

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

Japan.

We find in our Northern exchanges a long account, copied from the China mail of 15th of April, purporting to give full particulars of an interview, held by Commodore Perry with certain Japanese authorities, in the latter part of March. So far as matters progressed, the appearances are favorable for the accomplishment of the objects of the mission. Drafts of a treaty in English, Dutch, Chinese and Japanese were presented, and it was believed that the preliminaries would be agreed upon, and a treaty be made and ratified, the important points of which would be, that free intercourse would be established between the two countries, and certain ports set apart for the trade of the Americans, with a coal depot, and a supply of coal for the use of American steamers, and that kind treatment and an abundant supply of provisions and water will be secured to all Americans who may visit any part of the Japanese coast. The Japanese utterly denied having made any treaty with, or made any concessions to, the Russian government. They seemed unwilling to comply with the proposition made by Commodore Perry, to extend the conceded privileges to other nations. The people of the country appeared intelligent and disposed to be friendly. Due allowance must be made for the fact that nothing has as yet been concluded, and that much of the above is surmise, although we have no doubt that all, or nearly all, will yet be accomplished. It is certain, however, that the Russian expedition was a failure, and its reported success a false rumor, in keeping up with many other Russian stories.

The chief anticipated advantages, for some time at least, must be found in the acquisition of a depot for coal, with the chance of obtaining that indispensable for steamship navigation in the Pacific and the Chinese Seas, and a place for our whalers and other merchantmen to obtain shelter and provisions, as well as to refit. The trade which may spring up is simply a matter of speculation, and must develope itself by degrees.

We find a good many jubilant paragraphs upon the mission of the Anglo-Saxon race to civilize and enlighten the world, half of which, with reference to Japan, is the next thing to Buncombe. The people are by no means barbarians. The reports received show them to be a reasonably intelligent, comfortable people, far advanced in the arts of life, and possessed of 54 religious sects, which is doing about as well as the best of us, in that line. They are not so well posted in Paixhan guns, and other amiable inventions for killing other folks as Christians are, but then they excel in the theory and practice of suicide, ripping open their own abdomens with a grace and dignity which has not yet been approached by any other people, and although this is regarded as a terrible stain upon their national character, still it must be admitted that the bellies are their own bellies, and, so far as we are concerned, we can see no reason why they should not rip thunder out of them. The "civilized" nations of the West consider it a "glorious" exploit when one army of "Christians" succeeds in plunging certain thousands of bayonets into the epigastric arrangements of another army of "Christians," not a man of either army having ever seen a single sinner whom he is thus called upon to tickle to death. Upon the whole, the balance seems to be in favor of the small-eyed nation.

But, after all, perhaps, they may benefit by the opening of intercourse. They may learn a good many useful things, besides some of doubtful utility.—They already fully appreciate the custom of drinking healths in Champagne, and rather like the process.—It is possible, that after a while they will be finding their way to California, although it is said that gold, in some quantities, at least, is found in some of the Japanese Islands. They do say that the Island jugglers are much more expert than those of the Continent, for we look upon them as a sort of insular Chinese, a sort of oriental John Bull edition of John China-man; and after a while they will be exhibiting the disembowelling process in the theatre to the great delectation of admiring audiences, or rather spectators.

Upon the whole, great things may be realized, and then again they may not. We hope no sanguine Fillibuster will be getting up any expedition for the annexation of the Islands for a few years, until we shall have disposed of Cuba, Mexico, and the Sandwich Islands.

GOING IT STRONG.—Judge Smith of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, has decided that the law of Congress passed in 1850, and generally known as the Fugitive Slave Law, is unconstitutional. He takes this ground because he asserts, in the first instance, that it is the part of the States into which fugitives may escape, to provide the legal means for their recovery, and that the United States has no jurisdiction in the premises; and in the second instance, that the fact as to whether labor or service is due, is to be decided at common law, where a jury properly is required, and therefore the summary process of the act is opposed to the principles which forbid that persons shall be deprived of liberty without "due process of law."

It is true that this ruling of Wisconsin Judge Surnamed Smith is opposed to the opinions of such men as Messrs. Webster, Choate, Cass, Clay, as also the four northern Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and other eminent jurists. We suppose the Wisconsin dignitary is of the opinion that the persons just named are "plausible fellows but by no means strengthy."

Small Pox.

Our citizens are frequently alarmed by reports of vessels arriving from other ports with cases of small pox on board, and such fears are sometimes not without foundation. Our Commissioners of navigation exercise great vigilance to prevent the introduction of the disease from such source; but we would suggest, as a precautionary measure, that *no captain of a vessel should ship a seaman without being satisfied that he has had the small pox, or has been vaccinated, of which fact he can easily satisfy himself by an examination.* This rule might be adopted to advantage in all ports, and thus prevent the spread of the disease.

A Card.

The difficulty existing between Dr. Isaac W. Hudges and William H. Washington, Esq., having been referred to the undersigned, we take great pleasure in stating that the same has been satisfactorily arranged.

EDWARD E. GRAHAM,
JOHN BLACKWELL,
JAMES W. BRYAN.

Newbern, May 25, 1854.

MAYOR CONRAD, of Philadelphia, in his inaugural tion speech, on Friday last, said emphatically, that none but native born Americans, sober and capable men, should be appointed to the police department, and promise to enforce the Sabbath law by shutting up the tavern that day. These pledges were received with tremendous applause, and a salute was fired from the square.

1852 and 1854.

In turning over our old files we find some strange things connected with the position of several leading Whig gentlemen of this place, upon the subject of the amendment of the Constitution, by convention or legislative enactment—strange as compared with the present position of the Whig party upon that subject.

On the 8th of March, 1852, a Whig meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, at which, after considerable squabbling, a resolution was passed, or, at least supposed to be passed, in which the mode of amending the Constitution by open Convention was declared to be the only republican method. In a very short time thereafter, the following commnnications appeared in the Herald, accompanied by a statement from A. A. Brown, Esq., Chairman of that meeting, expressing his opinion that not one-tenth part of the Whigs of New Hanover are in favor of an open Convention:

Communications.

The following Communications, growing out of the recent meeting of the Whigs of this County, are worthy the attention of the party.

Wilmington, N. C., March 10th, 1852.

MR. EDITOR:—Circumstances, entirely beyond our control, prevented us from attending the Whig meeting held in Masonic Hall, on Monday night last.—We regret this, from the necessity which compels us to trouble you with this communication.

In the published proceedings of the meeting we see that a "resolution" was passed expressing a prefrence for an open Convention, as the only Democratic Republican mode of amending the Constitution.

We do NOT regard this resolution as a correct expression of the sentiment of the Whigs of New Hanover. On the contrary we believe that it would have been defeated by an overwhelming majority, if there had been a larger number of Whigs present on the occasion.

If, however, we are mistaken in this, we have only to say that we cannot represent such sentiments.—We are opposed, AT ALL HAZARDS, to an open Convention, under existing circumstances; and feel bound thus publicly to decline our appointment as Delegates to the State Convention.

Respectfully, &c.,
ROBT. H. COWAN,
GEO. DAVIS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 10th, 1852.

MR. EDITOR:—I have discovered upon reading the proceedings of the late Whig Meeting, as published in your last number, that I have been appointed a delegate to the "State Convention." Now, sir, there was a resolution passed at that meeting which to me was exceedingly odious. I refer to the resolution which was introduced, as stated in your paper, by Mr. Loring, and approving of an "open Convention." I was present at the latter part of the meeting, and as you are aware, used my utmost exertions in opposition to that resolution.

Convinced, as I am, of the correctness of the views which I expressed on that occasion, I could not conscientiously attend the "State Convention," with that resolution "packed upon my back," and must therefore decline the appointment.

Respectfully, &c.,
O. P. MEARES.

Subsequently, at the instance, it would appear, of the above and other dissentient gentlemen, as well as on account of the general dissatisfaction presumed to exist against the course of the first meeting, a second was held on Wednesday, the 7th of April, at which the following was passed:

Resolved further, That we do not regard an open Convention as the *only* Republican mode of amending the Constitution: that there is another mode pointed out by that instrument, which, if it is amended, we prefer, and mean to sustain at all hazards.

The other method was by Legislative enactment. It was so stated by speakers in the meeting. It met the views of the party here. It removed the objections of the dissentents, who consented to serve as as delegates. The alternative is now presented.—Those who insisted upon a new meeting to get this resolution passed, have now an opportunity to sustain "that other mode pointed out in that instrument," [the Constitution,]—the mode which they are pledged to sustain at all hazards. They can do so by supporting Mr. Bragg. By supporting General Dockery they will deliberately contradict themselves.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court of North Carolina assembled in Raleigh on Monday last, all the Judges being present.

The following gentlemen have received license to practice in the County Courts.

Jno. H. Ivey, Halifax Co.
J. P. Jones, Anson Co.
B. Brown, Wake.
L. R. Waddell, Pittsboro'.
A. J. Rogers, Warren.
Henry R. Strong, Goldsboro'.
Jno. A. Baker, Wilmington.
DeBrutz Cutler, "
J. L. Wooster, "
John W. Hayes, Oxford Granville.
R. H. Sandford, Fayetteville.
W. S. Winder, Brunswick.
J. W. Roberts, Gates.
O. R. Rand, Wake County.
E. D. Smith, " "

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The appointments for the territories of Nebraska and Kansas are ready, and will probably come before the Senate to-morrow.

The House will concur in the Senate resolution for a recess from July 17th to October 16th.

The debates on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill in the House closes to-morrow.

The Senate proposes to pass all the appropriation bills and the homestead bill before the recess.

The documents from Com. Perry, relative to his treaty with Japan, are now preparing to be sent to the Senate for its consideration.

The supposition that the difficulty with Spain is likely to be settled amicably proves fallacious. From the most reliable source, it appears that the Black Warrior affair remains the bone of contention to favor the administration's ulterior designs upon Cuba. The Executive is feeling the pulses in the Senate and House to see how far Congress can be relied on. Mr. Soule is encouraged in his demands upon Spain while the latter sustained by France, refuses all concessions, and is preparing for the emergency.—*Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

BALTIMORE, June 15.—A large house in Boston, engaged in the India and California trade, has failed for $250,000.

Tremendous Fire in Worchester, Mass.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—A tremendous fire occured in Worchester, Mass., on Wednesday night involving a loss of from $300,000 to $500,000—a third of which amount was insured. It broke out in the Merryfield Buildings, and extended over four acres, burning the principal manufactories on Union, Exchange and Cypress street. A thousand men are thrown out of employment in consequence of the conflagration.

Falsehood in the Pulpit.

We find in the Boston Post the following list of "dir ct falsehoods uttered by Theodore Parker, in his sermon on June 4, 1854.

1. That the eloquence of himself and Phillips were exerted at Faneuil Hall to restrain the mob, or for any purpose but to excite them to murder and assasination.

2. That Sims was scourged to death upon his arrival in Savannah. He is still alive and well.

3. That a commissioner has power to consign "any man or woman in Boston to irredeemable bondage forever."

4. That the commissioner had any such conversation with Wendell Phillips, as would indicate any prejudgment or bias.

5. That any person knew what the decision was before it was pronounced.

6. That any bill of sale of Burns was drawn up.—The language of the deed of manumission prepared shows this.

7. That any of the U. S. Soldiers were drunk.

8. That there was any equivocation about the offer to sell Burns.

A correspondent adds:

Each of the above is a falsehood, and I believe the author of each knew it to be such at the moment of utterance. Shall such a man go unpunished?

The Grand Wedding of Mrs. Mowatt.

As our fair readers will, no doubt, feel much interest in the subject, we copy the subjoined full particulars of the wedding of Mrs. Mowatt, from the N. Y. Express, of the 8th inst., for their especial benefit.

The custom so rife among the newspapers of the day, of noticing private festive occasions, is one we have always thought "more honored in the breach than in the observance," but the recent occasion was one in which we all claim a part. Yesterday we lost from our firmament a bright dramatic star—a daughter of New York—one no less admired for her talents than loved for her virtues. Yesterday Anna Corra Mowatt was led to the altar by Wm. F. Ritchie, Esq., Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

The wedding was at the house of the father of the bride, Samuel G. Ogden, Esq., at Ravenswood, and was attended by a numerous and brilliant circle of friends and admirers—all eager to bear their tribute to the goodness, genius, and beauty which had so often moved their admiration and love.

The guests, announced by the famous Brown, were received by the groomsmen, and by them led up to the mother of the bride who stood with her lovely daughter, Mrs. M——, of Philadelphia, in the reception room. Amongst the distinguished arrivals, we noticed Senator Douglas, of the U. S. Senate; Robert J. Walker, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Messrs. Orr and Aiken, of South Carolina; Witte, of Pennsylvania, and Ingersol, of Pennsylvania—all members of Congress, and several of the Judges of the Courts, and a great number of distinguished strangers from all parts of the country.—The father and family friends of Mr. Ritchie were absent, in consequence of a recently lamented death in the family of Mr. R.

At three o'clock, the bridal party entered the room. Six bride's-maids, attended by their respective grooms, came first, they were followed by the bride, leaning on the arm of her venerable and noble-looking father, and the groom supported her gentle stepmother—to whose virtues and loveliness the Autobiography bears so touching a witness.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wilkes, and was most affecting in its solemn and calm simplicity. We give this part of the service in full, as it was performed by the officiating clergyman—clothed in the robes of his sacred office. It will be seen that it was according to the Swedenborgian form—the bride being a believer in that faith.

THE MARRIAGE SERVICE.

Forasmuch as Anna Cora and Willim Fouche are desirous of entering into the holy state of marriage, they now present themselves before the Lord and this company, that their mutual consent to be united as Husband and Wife, may be witnessed and consecrated according to the laws of Divine Order.

Hear, therefore, the declarations of the Word of God concerning the Divine institution of marriage.

God created man in his own image: in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them. And God blessed them: and God said unto them, Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it.—*Gen. 1st*: 27: 28.

And Jesus said, He who made them at the beginning made them male and female, and said, For this reason shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife; and they two shall be one flesh. Wherefore, they are no more twain, but one flesh. What, therefore, God hath joined together let no man cut asunder.—*Luke*,

The marriage of one man with one woman, is therefore designed in our very creation by Him who made us. The love which brings them together and binds them to each other, flows into their minds from the Divine Love, which is ever operative in creating and forming a heaven of human beings, and which is productive of everything human in man, and fits him for the reception of the Lord.

Conjugal love is the Union of two minds formed for each other—it is a union like that of the understanding and will in man; spiritual in its nature and is derived from the union of the Divine Love and Divine Wisdom in the Infinite Creator.

By the influx of love and wisdom from this Divine Source, received by angels and men, heaven and the church are conjoined with the Lord; and this conjunction is represented by the marraiage relation.—Wherefore, in the Word the Lord is called the Bridegroom and Husband, and the church is called the Bride and Wife; and on the same account, heaven is compared to a marriage.

Marriage is therefore a most sacred institution.—It is the means of the most important use, in the Divine Kingdom of uses. It is the recipient, the image, and the fountain of every blessing in earth and in heaven. And, under the influence of love truly conjugal, the tendency of marriage, by means of its varied duties, the affections and sympathies it calls forth, its cares, its joys, and even its sorrows, is to qualify the united pair for heaven, to lead them to heaven, and more fully prepare them to live in the celestial marriage union with the Lord in heaven for ever.

But in order that our natural views and feelings *in* marriage, and *concerning* marriage, may be converted into spiritual, we must regard it as a Divine Ordinance; we must regard the Lord himself as present in it, and we must fulfil its duties in love to Him, and in obedience to his commandments. Therefore, in order that we may now, by his presence and benediction, consecrate the work of his own hands, let us in spirit and in truth look unto him, and pray that he would make his face shine upon the nuptials, and his blessing rest upon his servant and handmaid.

PRAYER.

Most adorable Lord Jesus Christ, in whose Glorified Person the Divine Love and Divine Wisdom are perfectly united; from whom is derived the all of conjugal Love in heaven and the church, and by whom human pairs are created to be its recipients; we implore thy Benediction upon the Sacred and Divine Ordinance, for the celebration of which we are here assembled. Bless, we beseech Thee, thy servant and handmaid, who now present themselves before Thee to be joined together in the marriage covenant. Assist them duly to consider the important relations and solemn duties upon which they now enter, and enable them to sustain and perform them with freedom, yea, with delight, because from willingness and love. May they unceasingly cherish a supreme love for Thee; and, looking unitedly to Thee in sincere spiritual worship, may their affection for each other continually grow and be purified. Under its influence, may they bear with each other's infirmities, and be partners of each other's cares! may all their sorrows be diminished, and all their joys increased. May the Marriage of Goodness and Truth be more and more confirmed in their happy breasts, and may the delights of true Conjugal Love, inspired from love to Thee, be their increasing portion. Give them *one heart, one mind, one way*. May they assist and encourage each other in the heavenly path of righteousness and peace. May they so follow Thee, as to receive from Thee the choicest blessings which wait on the marriage state. And when they have completed their walking together here below, may they enter fully into the Heavenly Marriage in Thy Kingdom above; there to enjoy the beautitudes of Conjugal love in its purity, forever and ever.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Our Father, who are in the Heavens, hallowed be thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in Heaven so also upon the earth. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we also forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever. Amen.

The Minister, addressing the man by name, said,

William Foushee—Wilt thou have this woman for thy wife?

Answer—I will.

Then, addressing the woman by name, he said:

Anna Cora—Wilt thou have this man for thy husband?

Answer—I will.

Minister, to both.—Do you, in the presence of the Lord, and before these witnesses, declare your intention to perform your duties faithfully, in the marriage covenant, according to the Divine Law?

Each answered—I do.

THE MARRIAGE.

Mr. Ritchie, putting a gold ring on the fourth finger of Mrs. Mowatt's left hand, and holding it there, now said, (the Minister prompting,)

With this ring I espouse thee to be my wife, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the Bridegroom and husband of his church.

To which the lady answered, (Mr. R. still holding the ring on her finger, and the Minister prompting,)

Together with this ring I accept thee to be my husband, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the Bridegroom and Husband of his church:

Then the Minister, joining their right hands together, ratified and confirmed their *union*, by saying:

In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, I pronounce you Husband and Wife. Ye are no more two, but one flesh.

The Benediction pronounced upon the husband and wife, now made one, was as follows:

The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious uneo thee; the Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace.

Then turning to the audience the minister said:

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen.

Our readers who so well know the loveliness and grace of the bride, need not be told that on an occasion so full of and holiest and deepest emotion her beauty shone resplendent.

"Clad all in white—
So well it her becems, that ye would ween
Some Angel she had been!

Her long, loose, yellow locks, like golden wire
Sprinkled with pearl, and pearling flower atween,
Do like a golden mantle her attire;
And being crowned with a garland green.
Seems like some beauteous queen.
* * * *
But if ye saw that which no eyes can see,
The inward beauty of her lovely sprite,
Garnished with heavenly gifts of high degree,
Much more then would ye wonder at the sight.

There dwells sweet love and chastity,
Unspotted faith and comely womanhood,
Regard of honor and mild modesty.
* * * *
Tell me ye merchants' daughters! did ye see
So fair a creature in your time before?"

The bridesmaids were simply attired in white embroidered muslin, and among them we noticed the young sister of the bride, who bids fair to vie with her in loveliness.

The following made up the party:

BRIDE'S MAIDS.	GROOM'S MEN.
Miss Sargent,	Major Howell,
Miss Elizabeth Appleton, of Cincinnati,	Mr. Peterson, of Philadelphia,
Miss Wellman of Boston,	Mr. Ogden,
Miss Ogden,	Mr. Geo. Cole, of Balt.
Miss Grace Ogden,	Dr. Keene,
Miss Margaretta Ogden.	Mr. Wellman.

After the ceremony, a bountiful collation was provided for the guests, and Dodsworth's Band discoursed sweet music. The grounds were filled with the gay assemblage, and the houses, both of Mr. Ogden and Mr. Edney thrown open for their reception.

At 6 o'clock the bride and groom left the company and most of the guests departed.

The ladies will not forgive us if we do not give a more literal account of her dress; and, foreseeing this necessity, we have obtained from one of our lady friends a description which may be relied on as authentic and artistic:—"The dress was of white silk beautifully embroidered, lace applique being also let in; the veil of Honiton, fastened by a wreath of white rose-buds and myrtle leaves, and would have swept the floor, had it not been looped up at the side; a pearl necklace, presented by the groom, graced her neck, and the of Brussels point, was confined at the bosom by a broach belonging to the same set."

The younger part of the company remained until night, dancing and promenading.

The whole fete was most effective in its arrangements, and admirably carried out.

The only thing to be regretted was the absence of the family of the groom, whom the late domestic affliction prevented from being present.

It is many years since so gay and elegant a marriage has taken place in the country. For an hour and more there was a continual tide of people flowing to the house, mostly in carriages from the city. Several hundred persons arrived in this way in more than one hundred carriages, mostly from the city. The towns-people were also present in scores.

The refreshments were most bountifully supplied and attentively served, and the guests, between music on the green, music in the rooms, dancing and feasting, enjoyed themselves to the life.

The bride and groom will go hence, on Friday, accompanied by the best wishes of their troops of friends.

Beauties of War.

A Paris correspondent of a New York journal, states that the Empress of France is in the constant receipt of petitions, imploring her to exempt young men from the necessity of joining the army. But the Empress, says the correspondent, has taken a determined stand not to interfere in the matter, and the reply made by he Secretary, universally is, that the conscription is entirely an affair of chance and to reverse the decree of Hazard would be to prevent and destroy the principle upon which the army is recruited from year to year. The Councils of Revision, it is added, are always ready to listen to such reasons as disease, bodily imperfection, non-citizenship; besides which substitutes may be bought by those who can buy them. The correspondent gives the following account of one of the petitions to the Empress, which he had seen:

"It was from a mother who has already furnished four sons to the State, and whose fifth has just been drawn. They were born a year apart, and regularly drew bad numbers, as they successively attained the age of 21. One was shot in Algiers; and the regiment of the fourth is on its way there. The same ill-luck which attended their drawing, also beset the fifth and last, about six weeks ago, when he was summoned to the Mayor's office of his commune. There were 45 candidates for enrollment; the number demanded by the State out of the 35 was 7. The numbers, from 1 to 45 were already in the drawn.—It so happened that six out of the seven were decided by the first eleven drawn, so that, as there was only one to be taken out of the thirty-four remaining, the young man felt safe. The number 5 was the only bad one left. To make assurance doubly sure, he picked out a pretty girl from among the lookers on—for it was a gala day in the commune—and entrusted his fate to her hands.

She plunged her thumb and fore-finger into the draw rejected several conveniently-lying tickets, and chased a very slippery one, that had hidden itself away in a corner. Number 5, by all that's horrible!—and the fifth son had become food for powder. The circumstances have been laid before her Majesty, and she begged to consider the situation of a mother who, after giving four sons to the army, is now bereaved of her last and youngest. No other woman in France has ever yet been called upon to drink such a cup of bitterness. One would think that a clause ought to be inserted in the statute book providing that no parent furnish more than three children, as long as there are families of half a dozen that have never yet given one. Said a woman, whose only son had been drawn: "You say it's luck that regulates this matter; if it was Luck, I wouldn't care; but it isn't—it's Bad Luck!"

These are some of the beauties of war. Parents can appreciate them as they look around upon their own little groupe, and imagine them made food for powder, in a war for the aggrandizement of selfish and inhuman men. In wars like those of the American Revolution, the American mother buckled the sword to the side of her son, and sent him forth with her blessing and her prayers. But what interest have the mothers of Europe in the wars of the tyrants? No wonder that all European emigrants to this country, love this land of liberty and law so passionately; that in the language of one of their number, "they bless it every day of their lives," and that they shudder at the thought of the dissolution of the Union. No forced levies here; no sons torn from the household of which they were the joy and light; no unavailing petitions to Emperors and to Empresses, who know nothing of a mother's love for her offspring. A miraculous change indeed, for the poor serf of Europe! He crosses the Atlantic and becomes transformed from a chattel to a man. Would to God that the whirlwind, now rising in the Old World, might sweep every despot's throne from its foundations!—*Richmond Dispatch.*

INDICTMENT AGAINST P. DILTON, THE FRENCH CONSUL.—The Grand Jury yesterday empannelled in the United States District Court, have returned a true bill of indictment against the Consul of France, Patrick Dillon, for violation of the neutrality laws, in enlisting men in the army of Mexico. The bill is similar in specification and detail to that found against Louis Del Valle, the Mexican Consul, with the exception that only two persons, the names of whom are given, form the party alleged to have been enlisted. This is an interesting addenda to the Challenge affair, promising a full and complete atonement and remarkable "anti-witness" peculiarities of Monsieur Dillon, together with developments which it is expected will occasion considerable embarrassment to certain parties who have not yet figured in the matter, and who, at this time, are particularly partial to obscurity. The necessary papers for the arrest of Mons. Dillon were issued yesterday evening.—*San Francisco Times & Transcript, 16th ult.*

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Fashionable Intelligence.—Marriage in high Life—Great Festivities.

The following report of an event of great interest to the gay world, has been sent to us by a friend, who found it in the street in New York. It is supposed to have dropped from the pocket of a reporter of the New York *Express, Evening Post* or *Times*, and we take this method of presenting it to the world, as well as of enabling its proper owner to procure it and give it to his impatient readers.

"The Marriage Fete at Crowswood.

"The fashionable world has been much interested in the union of Miss Dinah Dora Blowitt with Mr. Samuel Beau Ditchie, better known as Sambo Ditchie—both parties being distinguished in the colored literary circles of our great country. The marriage was solemnized at Crowswood, the residence of the bride's uncle, on Saturday last, in the presence of a highly distinguished party of guests from this and the neighboring states. The weather, sympathizing with the occasion, was highly propitious to the gathering of the company, but less so to their separation. The sun had considerately sheathed his fiery arrows, and a personal friend of the bride, who is by profession a street-waterer, had the night before, gone over the road with his cart and laid the dust so as to prevent the gentlemen and ladies from getting their shoes and stocking dirtied.

The distance from the city being only a few miles, most of the guests went on foot, but some of the more distinguished went in omnibusses, and a few of the aristocracy drove to the scene of the festivity in their own drays. Mr. Pompey Johnson, a wealthy hod-carrier, took a gay party of his friends in a furniture car hired for the occasion; but their enjoyment was considerably dampened by the absence of Mrs. Johnson, who, owing to the house cleaning going on at the mansion where she presides as maid-of-all-work, was unavoidably detained at home. General regret, too, was felt at the absence of Mr. Julius Quash, the celebrated wit of the colored circles, who was unable to enjoy the festive scene, it being the height of the whitewashing season.

"By half-past two o'clock most of the guests had arrived, and rarely has such a brilliant company been assembled in this or any other country. They entirely filled the drawing-room of the Crowswood mansion—a spacious apartment 12½ feet square.—About three o'clock a strain of bewitching music was heard from the back porch, where a friend of the groom's—a celebrated amateur performed on the banjo—had stationed himself, and to these enchanting sounds the bridal procession advanced into the saloon. The bride leaned upon the arm of her venerable Uncle Edward, and the groom upon that of Aunt Chloe, and they were attended by a train of sixteen bridesmaids and groomsmen, all chosen from the beauty and fashion of the colored aristocracy.

"The bride wore a splendid dress of white delusion, over pink muslin, which contrasted and harmonized beautifully with the ebon of her polished complexion. Her splendid masses of sable hair were unadorned except by a wreath of white and crimson peonies, plucked fresh from the garden of Crowswood by her own fairy fingers; for we may add *par parenthese*, that it is one of Mrs. Ditchie's fancies never to wear artificial flowers or other imitations of nature for ornament. From the wreath hung a veil of rich bobinet that cost at least twenty-five cents a yard. A necklace of wax heads—the splendid gift of the happy bridegroom—encircled her black-swan-like neck in flattering contrast, and a *Berthe* of delusion was looped up at her breast by a magnificent mother-of-pearl brooch, three inches in diameter. The groom's dress was a long-tailed blue coat, white vests and pants, white cravat, and white cotton gloves, and his feet were encased in a pair of boots, expressly polished for the occasion by one of the groomsmen, a professional gentleman in that line of business.

"The marriage ceremony was according to the well-known impressive service of the Ethiopian church, and was performed with great feeling by the Rev. Cæsar Jones, pastor of the Ethiopian Chapel in that vicinity. We have no room to describe the entire service, but to the questions that were to make the twain one flesh it was remarked that the groom replied promptly, though almost inaudibly, "I will hoss!" and the bride, in a clear but slightly tremulous tone, "Well I does!" As soon as the ceremony was concluded, the happy bridegroom folded his bride to his bosom and impressed upon her blushing cheek a long, fervent salutation, and then the joyous company gathered around to offer their congratulations.

"Soon afterwards, dancing took place to the inspiring strains of Lucy Neal and the Virginia Breakdown, while a portion of the company partook of a bountiful supply of refreshments. The bride and groom departed early, the amateur artist on the banjo, before referred to, striking up, as they took their leave, the happily-chosen air of 'Carry me back to Ole Virginny.' The gay company soon afterwards took their leave of the hospitable halls of Crowswood, and returned to their homes by the several private conveyances by which they arrived. A slight shower, which had fallen during the festivities, was the only *contretemps* to this otherwise joyful occasion.

"It is understood that the happy couple proceeded to Philadelphia, where they were to dine with a brother-in-law of the bride's, at his mansion in Small street. From thence they were to proceed to the residence of the groom's venerable father, and after that to his own home, which awaits its new mistress with anxious interest."

Austrian Policy—Letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Vienna Gazette publishes the following autograph letter of the Emperor to Herr Von Bach, the Minister of the Interior, in which he orders a levy of 95,000 men:

"DEAR BARON BACH: The threatening aspect that political affairs have taken in general, the large bodies of troops which, in consequence of the Eastern complications, are put in movement towards the frontiers of my empire, and especially the circumstances that considerable forces are established on the eastern and northern frontiers, necessitate prudential measures calculated to give the requisite security to the empire in the presence of all eventualities, and which at the same time supply the means for maintaining in all their integrity the interests of my empire, threatened by the lamentable conflict, and also the position belonging to this empire as an European power.

"For these motives I have ordered the military force in the south-eastern and north-western provinces of the Empire to be augmented, and with this view I have deemed it expedient to order a new levy of 95,000 men.

"In charging you to take without delay, and in common accord with the Commander-in-Chief of my army, the measures required, I feel the desire of declaring my conviction to be that my trusty subjects, in the execution of this measure, as likewise in every thing that shall be ordained by me for the security of my Empire, and for the efficacious maintenance of its interests and honor, will again show that devoted zeal and those loyal patriotic sentiments they have at all times evinced. "FRANCIS JOSEPH."

"VIENNA, May 15, 1851."

A NIMROD OF THE WEST.—The following description of a Kentucky hunter is copied from the Evansville Journal:

"Wat Eckman has followed hunting for a livelihood since the year 1831. Since that period he has killed thirty-eight bears, nine hundred and eighty-four wolves, three thousand eight hundred and forty-seven coons, nine hundred and ninety foxes, nine hundred and sixty-one wild geese, two thousand and forty pheasants, forty-four ground hogs, eighty wild cats, fourteen polecats, two hundred minks, besides squirrels, quail, and other small game beyond his power to calculate. The sum he has realized from his game, skins, &c., falls but little short of twelve thousand dollars."

FIRE.—The beautiful residence of Dr. N. L. STITH, near this city, was intirely consumed by fire between midnight and day of Sunday morning last. It was so nearly completed, that some articles had been moved into it. Everything was burned, even to the tools of the workmen. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Raleigh Star, 14th inst.*

MARRIED.

In this town, at Fifth Street Methodist Church, at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Abram Weaver, Mr. JAMES A. BURCH to Miss ANNIE HOPKINS, all of this town.

In this town, on the 13th instant, by Stephen D. Wallace, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM WOODLIFFE, to Miss SARAH BOYETTE.

In Duplin county, on Thursday evening, 15th inst., by Rev. Mr. Sprunt, Mr. JOHN UTLEY, of this place, to Miss MARY ELIZA, daughter of Mr. James Davis, of Duplin.

DIED.

In this town, on the 17th inst., MELVINA LEONORA, only daughter of J. J. and Caroline Conoley, aged 6 years and 2 months.

In this town, on 19th inst., A. T. MCCALLUM, youngest son of John J. and Caroline Conoly, aged 14 months.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

June 15—steamer Southerner, Roberts, from Fayetteville, to W H McRary & Co; with 7 bales yarn, 27 do. sheeting, 5 boxes mdze, 40 bbls flour, 83 do spirits turpentine.

steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eillers; with 80 bbls spirits turpentine, 50 do turpentine, 320 do rosin.

steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos J Lippitt.

Br Brig Lavinia, Tindle, from Philadelphia, to J H Flanner.

steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

16—steamer Fairy, ——, from Fayetteville, to J E Metts.

June 16—schr Lucullus, Lufkin, from Boston, to J & D McRae & Co.

17—steamer Eliza, Dicksey, from Fayetteville, to J E Metts.

steamer Nina, Atkins, from Charleston, to DeRosset & Brown; with 19 passengers.

June 17—schr Araminta, Andrews, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

18—schr Dixon Swindell, Douglas, from Hyde county, to W A Gwyer; with 1,850 bushels corn.

schr Patron, Beales, from Washington, N C, to Master; with 1,790 bushels corn.

barque Saranac, Bigley, from Boston, to J Hathaway & Son.

schr Rhoda & Beulah, Robbins, from Philadelphia, to T C Worth; with mdze.

schr. M. E. Wells, Terry, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

schr Harvest, Williams, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze. Capt W. reports that on 11th inst., in lat. 36 50 North, about 75 10 West, in twenty fathoms water, passed a wreck (apparently about 200 tons burthen) with her stern about six feet out of water, standing perpendicular; supposed to be moored by her anchors.

schr Julia, Corson, from Philadelphia, to Geo Harriss; with mdze.

schr Mary Powell, Davis, from New York, to Geo Harriss; with mdze.

schr E L B Wales, Little, from Boston, to Geo Harriss.

Barque Carniola, Hopkins, from New York, to P K Dickinson & Co.

Br schr Freedom, Atkinson, from New York, to Adams, Bro & Co.

schr Independence, Smith, from Washington, N C to A Morgan; with staves.

19—steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to W H McRary & Co.

steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

June 16—schr Wm P Williams, Rogers, for Baltimore, by J & D McRae, & Co; with 121,000 ft lumber.

schr Lucy Whetham, Milton, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harris; with lumber, &c.

schr Wm Woodbury, Nash, for Rockland, Me, by J & D McRae & Co; with 18 bbls pitch, 60,000 ft lumber and timber

schr Vermont, Elliot, for New York, by T C Worth; with naval stores, &c.

steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos. J Lippitt.

June 17—Brig A G Washburn, Johnson, for Port au Prince, by Kidder & Martin; with 37,300 feet lumber, 213,850 shingles.

schr Sam Bolton, Podger, for Newburyport, Mass., by T C Worth; with 50 bbls. pitch, 101,000 feet lumber.

schr Onward, Smith, for Boston, by J & D McRae & Co.; with 100 bbls. pitch, 161,000 feet lumber.

steamer Fairy, Corvell, for Fayetteville, by J E Metts.

steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

Br. Brig Nelson, Banks, for Port Spain, Trinidad, by Freeman & Houston; with 123,000 feet lumber, shipped by T. C. Worth.

June 17.—steamer Nina, Atkins, for Charleston, by DeRosset & Brown; with passengers.

18.—steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H Vanbokkelen.

Brig Marcia, Dunstan, for Bath, Me, by Geo Harris; with 103,000 ft, lumber.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—On Wednesday Cotton was firm, with sales of 3000 bales. Middling continued at from 8 to 8¼ cents ℔ lb. Flour was dull at $6 ℔ bbl. for Ohio. Corn was a trifle lower, but active, at from 48 @